THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 228

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Molzahn Convicted as Spy; Finns Ban Separate Peace; Rivalry in Fuel-Oil Sale

The World's Day—August 22, 1942

National: Pastor Molzahn Convicted as Spy

Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia was convicted of conspiracy as a spy by a jury of eight men and four women at Hartford, Conn. Sentence was not immediately imposed when defense council objected.

Fifteen years imprisonment was the sentence read at Hartford to Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former leader of the German-American Bund, convicted some time ago.

In Newark, N. J., the Government completed its cross-examination of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, on trial for conspiracy.

The American Labor Party, finding John J. Bennett, Jr., Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, unacceptable as their standard bearer, met in convention to choose for themselves. Always before they have rallied behind the Democratic choice.

Europe: Finn Ban on Separate Peace Reported

Finnish Minister of Finance Vaino Tanner was quoted in German dispatches from Helsingfors as declaring in a speech that "We have closed our ears to all allurements of a separate peace." Mr. Tanner denounced "aggressive Bolshevik imperialism," the dispatches said, and asserted that "Finland has taken up arms solely for warding off attacks."

Three Swedish ships carrying 15,000 tons of wheat given to the Greek people by Canada passed Gibraltar Thursday en route to Greece.

The Norwegian Government in London reported that German authorities in Norway have executed three Norwegian fishermen for feeding two starving Russians, found stranded on the Island of Mageroya off the extreme northern tip of Norway.

New England: Small-Dealer Rivalry in Fuel Oil

The fuel oil "race with winter weather" will be won in the East if small oil dealers abandon competition among themselves, according to Clyde G. Morrill, executive secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England. [Details: Page 5.]

All connections of Harry C. Dodge and Kingsland Dunwoody, President and General Manager respectively of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., South Boston, a shell-making plant, were severed, the plant having been taken over by the U. S. Army. [Details: Page 2.]

Washington: Theaters Face Curtailment Order

Theater operators were warned by the War Production Board that material shortages would make it "increasingly difficult" to keep all theaters open for the duration.

Oil for the East was expedited through two plans approved by the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator. The Plantation Pipe Line is to be extended from Greensboro, N. C., to near Richmond, Va. A daily flow of 30,000 barrels would be made available. Emergency movement of 15,000 barrels of essential oil products is approved on Great Lakes tankers and barges between Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio.

Middle East: Iraq Ready for War Against Axis

Gen. Nuri Pasha Es-Said, Premier of Iraq, asserted his country would "declare war and fight on the side of the Allies" if the Germans break through the Caucasus, a British broadcast heard by CBS said. It said the Iraq Premier in an interview challenged Mohandas K. Gandhi of India to "ask the Japanese to withdraw from China and other occupied territories before asking the British to withdraw from India."

Americas: Brazilian Envoy Expects War on Axis

Brazil probably will declare war on the Axis, stated Dr. Caio de Mello Franco, new Brazilian Minister to Canada, on arriving at Ottawa.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Ministry of War announced officially that 169 Army officers and men were lost in U-boat sinkings of the Baependy, the Itagiba and Araraquara, with 88 known saved.

India: Gandhi's Paper Banned by Bombay

The Bombay Government announced a ban on further publication of Mohandas K. Gandhi's weekly newspaper, Harijan, because of the printing of "objectionable articles about the civil disobedience movement." The English edition of Harijan was discontinued before Mr. Gandhi was arrested with other leaders of the All-India Congress Aug. 8.

"The Government of India has declared all strikes and lockouts in India illegal unless 14 days' notice is given or two months have passed since negotiations have broken down," the British Radio reported. It added that "where a strike is already in progress, no notice need be given for lockout."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Kaiser Mistaken, Ship in Only 24 Days

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—Richmond Shipyard No. 2 hesitates to show up Boss Henry J. Kaiser as mistaken, but—that 10,000-ton Liberty freighter he said the other day was going to be built in a world record 27 days actually will slide down the ways in 24.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, August 22, 1942

Art, Music and Theater	10
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	12
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	11
Financial Pages	13-15
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	12
Successful Letter Writing	11
Theater Reviews and Timetable	4
The Home Forum	8
The Place of Our Sanctuary (With Norwegian Translation)	
Women in War Industry	3
Women's Club Activities	4

Weekly Magazine Section

Intrigue on the Nile	2
Scorched Oil	3
Accustomed as I Was	4
Words in Sheep's Clothing	5
Japan: Cradle of Fascism	6
Is Federal Union Constitutional?	7
How to Make Planes and Win Wars	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Fish Shortage Foreshadows Fleet Changes

Industry is expected to standardize vessels in order to meet any future requirements.

Revolutionary changes are looming for the fishing-vessel fleets of the future as one step toward attempting to avoid repetition of present shortages of sea food and resulting high retail prices.

The supply of fresh fish is falling off sharply and prices are rising. Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, declared yesterday that the industry is not now in a position to meet the demand for food fish. "We could sell to the Army and regular markets twice as much fish as we are catching," he said.

Because of the lack of boats and equipment owing to the requisitioning of many vessels by the Government, "we have not enough fish to supply normal demands without the new Army and Navy orders for sea food," said Mr. Cooley.

Fishing vessels taken over by the Government cannot be replaced at present because of shortage of materials, particularly engines, and the fish industry is devoting much time and effort to ways and means of solving the problem.

One possible solution, it was disclosed today, is to build wooden vessels of standardized design and without the yachtlike "polished finish" of normal times, so that carpenters and other craftsmen can be used during the present emergency where the limited number of highly trained wooden ship and fine yacht builders would normally be employed.

Small but idle wooden shipbuilding yards and small repair yards are available for such work, it was pointed out today, and the utilization of them to build "emergency vessels" of wood is considered one answer to the steel shortage.

Engines, however, constitute an admitted serious bottleneck, though determined fishing interests insist that priorities could be obtained for at least some of the many needed. If and when adequate priorities are arranged, private capital of New England will build all the boats the industry needs, declared spokesmen for the fishing trade.

Mr. Cooley flatly blames the lack of materials for the failure of the industry to replace the latest tonnage taken over by the Government. At least two hulls have been built, and after several

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Marines Smash Axis Raid in Solomons; Russia: No Substitute for a Land Front; Japanese Expect Early Defeat of U. S.

Tokyo tells populace war with America will be over soon; Germany to be beaten next.

Out of the Far East come the stories that could not be told so long as Japanese censorship held the controls.

Today Frederick B. Opper, returning on the exchange ship Gripsholm, adds another revealing chapter to those he has written since release from a Japanese prison.

Monday, Joseph C. Harsch—now back in the United States after covering the war in the Southwest Pacific—begins his series of articles "Our Far Eastern War."

By Frederick B. Opper

Former Shanghai Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The average Japanese—as his country's armed forces today spread from the Siberian border to the Bay of Bengal—is convinced that the war has been won and that the defeat of the United States is only a question of a short time.

Believing implicitly the spoon-fed words of their Government, the overwhelming majority of Japan's 75,000,000 people are conditioned to complacently accept such statements as that of a Japanese Army officer who said:

"Soon Americans will be working on the docks of Yokohama as stevedores.""

Only a relative handful of the Japanese consider the possibility of their ultimate defeat.

"By next May we will control all of Africa except for a small part we will give temporarily to Germany and Italy," a Japanese civilian prisoner in a gendarmerie jail, twisting painfully from the bamboo-pole beating he had just received, told me.

Fight Germany Next

"After we have beaten the United States we will defeat Germany and then Japan will rule the world," a police officer told a friend of mine in a Tokyo jail.

Americans arriving from the Far East who have seen the Japanese military machine spread through Asia in the last year are as confident of an ultimate United States

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Defenders of Russian Soil

The keen-eyed Cossack, a veteran of World War I against the Germans, is now a volunteer serving with the Cossack defenders of the Caucasus. In the line of tanks moving up to go into action on the battle front a Soviet soldier (below) peers out at his surroundings.

Churchill's quick action after flight to Egypt and Moscow due to put war in high gear.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, PASSED BY U. S. MILITARY CENSOR. Aug. 22 — Vigorous action in widely differing spheres—sweeping changes in the British Middle East command and the daring invasion "rehearsal" at Dieppe, all following close on Prime Minister Churchill's record-breaking tour—appear as the first tangible indications of decisions taken during the Cairo and Moscow visits.

They testify far more eloquently to determination to prosecute the war with vigor than all the published statements to that effect.

Serious Allied reverses on two fronts—the North Caucasus and North Africa—probably provide the underlying impetus of Mr. Churchill's trip.

In Egypt he wanted to examine for himself, on the ground, the reasons for the succession of defeats in the Western desert.

He went to Moscow primarily in order to give the Russian people and Premier Stalin personal assurance of full Allied support.

Plan of Decisive Action

At the same time consultations were held with Soviet leaders and outstanding Americans such as W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, Maj. Gen. Russell I. Maxwell, Commanding General of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, and Brig. Gen. Sidney P. Spaulding who accompanied him, to determine how this aid could best be implemented.

In Egypt the Prime Minister undertook a housecleaning with his customary thoroughness and literally bolstered up the situation by infusing some of the forcefulness of his own fighting personality.

His Cairo tasks were simplified by his thorough familiarity with the setup and people involved and his complete authority.

With the aid of the best British military experts, for more than a week he studied the situation, heard everybody's case, inspected the front within sight of the enemy lines, and talked with men in the field.

Combat Experts Chosen

There has been no disclosure of any direct connection, but the timing of the new appointment of Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander as Commander for the Middle East can hardly be interpreted as anything less than one of the results of the Prime Minister's conclusions.

And the appointment of Maj. Gen. Herbert Lumsden as commander of the 13th Corps is clearly an effort to make use of commanders who are "developing the goods" under combat conditions. For it was General Lumsden, an expert on mechanized warfare who, with some 20 tanks, held up the Germans for two days at a key point in the protection of the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Far more complex was Mr. Churchill's task during during his

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Commando' force also wipes out Japanese defenders of Makin Island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russian and European situation is overshadowed today in popular and dramatic interest, if not in military importance, by developments in the Pacific.

United States Marines have now been credited officially with wiping out two Japanese forces in the 17-day-old battle of the Solomons and inflicting heavy damage in a "Commando" raid on Makin Island in the Gilbert group, 1,500 miles to the northeast.

In the Solomons on the night of Aug. 19, the Marines crushed an attack by 700 Japanese, killing all but 30, and annihilated another enemy force of 92 officers and men.

The Makin Island raid, which Tokyo dispatches on Friday erroneously described as an occupation attempt which had been thwarted, saw American forces wreck radio installations and stores, destroy two seaplanes, and retire with only slight losses after killing at least 80 Japanese. The President's eldest son, Maj. James Roosevelt, was second in command in this operation.

While the action in the Solomons and the Gilbert Islands attack are of considerable strategic importance and doubtless preliminaries to offensive action, it would seem unwise to classify them as part of a general Allied attempt to capture and garrison all points that can be attacked in the Pacific. Such an attempt at this stage of the game might spread the United Nations much too thinly and thus put them back on the defensive psychologically, if not militarily.

The Russians, meanwhile, are putting up a desperate fight to save Stalingrad and are taking a heavy toll of the attacking forces. But the City's peril grows hourly.

The key to the situation remains the small bridgehead which the Nazis have made on the east bank of the Don, southwest of Kletskaya, 40 miles west of the industrial center. Russian dispatches say only that Axis advance forces are small and that they are being subjected to severe pounding. But in the absence of definite news to the contrary from Moscow, it must be assumed that the Germans gradually are enlarging this crucial wedge.

The Germans appear to have made further small gains and to have retained the initiative in other sectors of the southern theater. Berlin claims the capture of Krymskaya, a town 20 miles northeast of Novorossisk, Russian Black Sea naval base. Its fall may be the prelude to a German advance along the shoreline down the southern side of the Caucasus range to complement the continuing march down the north side toward the Grozny oil fields.

There has been no further major aerial activity in the West since Flying Fortresses demonstrated their superiority over Germany's new Focke-Wulfe fighters in a battle over the North Sea, but Russian planes again have bombed Nazi war industries in the East, raiding Warsaw, East Prussia, and Upper Silesia.

Why can't Flying Fortresses and British bombers be assigned to Russian bases to assist the Soviet pilots?

British-American Officials Further Reconstruction Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The early establishment of a world reconstruction and development council is being considered by high American and British officials.

Its objective is to transform the present war association of the Allies into a permanent peace association of the United Nations.

The United States, the British Commonwealth, Russia and China would, according to present plans, be immediately brought into such a co-operative postwar planning organization, which would ultimately be open to the membership of all the United Nations.

Discussions along these lines is already well advanced in both Washington and London and the project has been developed in some detail.

One of its chief sponsors, who has been advocating that practical steps be initiated by Anglo-American leaders as soon as possible, is Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States and an influential member of the Pacific War Council.

Time Is Now

The time is urgently at hand, as Mr. Nash puts it, to make the United Nations more than an illusory phrase, to transform it into a real and vital unity.

The New Zealand diplomat, following numerous conversations in behalf of the proposal here, recently visited London. He returned to Washington by clipper today convinced that there is an immediate need to synchronize the war and peace aims of the Allies.

"There are not two purposes," he says, "a war purpose and a peace purpose. They run together, they synchronize because the relationships we create in conducting the war will largely condition the relationships we must maintain in building the peace.

"The linking up of all peoples who are fighting for freedom must, I believe, be accompanied by the establishment of parallel machinery and procedure by which a positive program can be mapped out for carrying on a world at peace.

"My experience as a member of the Pacific War Council persuades me that the principle and procedure of united political as well as military control might usefully be given much wider application.

For a Common Peace

"On present evidence it seems clear that neither the United States, Russia, China nor the British Commonwealth can win this war alone, but there is no question of their ability to win through together. Let us then get together now to pool our capacities and resources in behalf of a common

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Keeping Nation on Rubber

Associated Press

'Tire Sandal' Introduced

At a United States Rubber Company plant at Detroit, Kay Scully displays the "tire sandal" made of nonstrategic materials and treated with an asphalt emulsion which natural scientists have advanced as a possible solution to the current civilian tire shortage. For efficient use of the sandal, it is necessary to carry 40 pounds of pressure in the tires and limit the speed of the vehicle to 30 miles an hour.

Illegal Radio Sets Peril War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Illegal short-wave radio transmission within the United States remains a potential menace to the Allied war effort, although little or no information is believed to be leaving the country in this manner at present, Federal officials declare.

Although all short-wave transmission equipment is supposed to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, registered by it, or in use by the Federal Government, there are believed to be thousands of sets unknown to Washington which could be put to illicit use.

At the same time, there are several hundred thousand technicians in the United States who are capable of taking an ordinary, weak receiving set and converting it into an instrument capable of sending code messages across the Atlantic Ocean.

In fact, the problem is so vast that Federal officials frankly aver that no one ever can say with complete assurance that illegal communication with the enemy is impossible or can be fully stopped.

Little News Getting Out

Nevertheless, according to the consensus of the F. C. C., the War and Navy departments, little or no information of value to the enemy is being sent out of the country through such channels.

In the last two years, the F. C. C. has set up approximately 100 monitoring stations which are on the air day and night in a never-ending search for illegal stations, suspicious communications, and unknown sounds. Many of these monitoring stations are mobile affairs which roam up and down the country's coasts listening for weak, shore-to-ship communications.

These communications, it is pointed out, might reasonably be directed at U-boats lying off shore, although the recent intensification of the anti U-boat campaign, which has driven these underwater craft a considerable distance from shore, obviously has complicated such interchanges.

The rapidity of certain ship sinkings following their departures from American ports leaves little doubt in the minds of some responsible Government agencies that secret radio-sending sets operated by agents from some strategic point may have played a significant role in such torpedoings.

Despite the fact that production of short-wave transmitting equipment for civilian use has been "frozen" for the duration by order of the War Production Board, the sale of such apparatus has not been proscribed.

Parts May Be Purchased

While a personal check has disclosed that complete short-wave transmitters are virtually impossible to obtain, Axis agents can buy, or arrange to purchase through friends, parts from which an adequate transmitter could be built.

And nothing is being done about it!

Yet the WPB could by such an order as it used to freeze the sale of bicycles, for instance, also stop the sale of radio parts or limit the purchase to persons who proved they had a specific right to use them.

Opinions on the wisdom of such a move, however, vary widely. They range from those who favor outright drastic control of the sale of such parts to those who honestly believe that even such drastic controls never would stop the ingenious from building and as-

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

FCC Reports Setup Of Monitor Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 22

The Federal Communications Commission reports that approximately 100 monitoring stations have been set up in the last two years in order to stamp out illegal shortwave transmissions from the United States.

These stations not only search out illegal stations, but analyze suspicious communications and unknown sounds.

Marines Alert:

Rout Japanese Raiding Solomons

United States Marines were on the alert in their hard-won positions in the Solomon Islands today after wiping out the 700-man Japanese force which tried a stealthy night landing to pierce the American lines.

In first detailed accounts of the Solomon Islands fighting, where the Marines with a Navy covering force captured Japanese positions and sent the enemy fleeing into hills and jungles, a communiqué issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz related the destruction of the Japanese force.

Mopping-up operations, with daily skirmishes between Marine

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Pastor Faces Term in Prison After Sentence on Espionage-Conspiracy Charge

Outlining Radio Campaign

Representatives of four faiths, who met in New York recently at the Mutual radio studios to further religious air programs, are (left to right) B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York State; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Miss Elsie Dick, Director of Mutual's "Radio Chapel" and "Minute of Prayer"; Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Synagogue Council of America, and the Rev. John J. McClafferty, who represented the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, Secretary of (Roman) Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

Co-Conspirators Sentenced To Varying Prison Terms

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn today faced a prison sentence, possibly 20 years, after being convicted on a charge of betraying his adopted land by conspiring to deliver American military secrets to the Axis.

Yesterday a Federal jury of eight men and four women, after two hours' deliberation, found the Pastor of an ancient German Lutheran church in Philadelphia's Franklin Square, guilty of espionage.

Although Judge J. Joseph Smith, granting a defense plea, continued the Pastor's case until Aug. 25 he immediately sentenced three of the clergyman's co-conspirators, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former "führer" of the German-American Bund.

Kunze, a self-described German citizen, although born in Camden, N. J., was sentenced to 15 years. The others, Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, was given seven years, and Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago former Bund leader, was ordered to serve five years.

The fifth conspirator, Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., Russian Fascist leader, drew a five-year term before the Molzahn trial began.

Only the Pastor stood trial. The others pleaded guilty.

As soon as the foreman announced the decision, "Guilty," Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., urged that the maximum penalty of the peacetime Espionage Act—20 years in prison—be invoked immediately.

Judge Smith informed the defense, however, that its motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial would be heard on Tuesday

Until last night, when the $25,000 bail put up for the Rev. Mr. Molzhan by his parishioners at Old Zion's Church was revoked, the former German Army cavalry officer in World War I had been residing at a local hotel.

The conspiracy in which the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was convicted of participation was in operation, the Government said, from January, 1941, until "on or about" Dec. 6, 1941, the day before Pearl Harbor, thus eliminating the graver penalty of wartime espionage.

The aim of the conspirators was to collect a wealth of information about the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, and defense industries and deliver it to Germany or Japan through Kunze, who went to Mexico last fall and was arrested there less than a month after the Federal Grand Jury indictment was returned here June 10.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn's part, the Government charged, was to help Kunze obtain the passport of some neutral country other than the United States.

Dr. Ebell helped Kunze across the border from El Paso to Juarez, Mexico, and Dr. Willumeit attended a meeting in Chicago July 26 last year where Vonsiatsky and Kunze talked over the latter's plan to take the information abroad.

The details were not disclosed by the Government during the trial.

Religious Leaders Outline Countering of Axis Over Air

Pointing out that the Axis has spent approximately $5,000,000 to spread anti-religious propaganda by means of the radio, which it has converted into a weapon of war to circulate its gospel of hate and paganism, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, urged that organized Christianity and Judaism harness radio to the fullest possible extent to keep its ideals constantly before the people.

Dr. Cavert told this to leading representatives of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Christian Science denominations in New York at a special conference called recently by the Mutual Broadcasting System to increase the effectiveness of its religious programs in the war effort.

"Victory and a just peace depend on the completeness with which we put the forces of religion to work," Dr. Cavert declared to the denominational representatives who collaborate to produce Mutual's Sunday "Radio Chapel" and its daily "Minute of Prayer."

This is global conflict between paganism and the ideals of Christianity and Judaism, representatives of the four faiths agreed. Present at the conference were Dr. Cavert; Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Synagogue Council of America; B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York State, and the Rev. John J. McClafferty, of the staff of the Catholic (Roman) Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, representing the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Robert F. Keegan.

"In Axis countries," Dr. Goldstein said, "radio is used as a tool to create hatred and distrust between people and nations. Here, on the other hand, radio makes it possible for people of all faiths to listen in to one another and to realize how great is their spiritual denominator, thus welding a sense of unity across their differences."

"During this world conflict when prodigal humanity is being driven from the horrors of materialism, radio is helping millions find their way to divine direction and protection," Mr. Lewis said.

Miss Elsie Dick, who directs Mutual's religious programs, said that the "Radio Chapel," heard Sundays at 11:35 a. m. (E. W. T.), will continue to be conducted by various religious denominations. The daily "Minute of Prayer" will be heard Mondays through Saturdays at 6 p. m. (E. W. T.), and will continue to feature a prayer submitted by ministers, priests, and rabbis from every part of the United States.

Amphibian Mass Meeting At Bradford

A mass meeting of men interested in enlisting or seeking commissions in the colorful Engineer Amphibian Command will be held in the Lobby Salon of the Hotel Bradford, Boston, next Thursday, Aug. 27, at 8 p. m. it was announced today by the Boston Power Squadron, sponsors of the meeting.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Salzmann, Corps of Engineers, Personnel Procurement Officer, will address the meeting which has been authorized by the War Department. He will outline the purposes of the Engineer Amphibian Command and the immediate need for officers and enlisted personnel as well as the methods by which immediate commissions and enlistments may be made.

There are two classes of personnel that are needed in the amphibian Command. The officer personnel and the non-commissioned officer (technical) personnel. The officer must have executive ability, experience in command, or the technical ability to enable him to take charge of, or command repair units in one of the maintenance regiments, or to pilot and lead boat groups and instruct others in boat handling or maintenance of boat units. The non-commissioned officers (technicians) are those who, by trade or by inclination, have experience in all the aspects of boat repair and maintenance, such as electricians, welders, ships' carpenters, blacksmiths, riggers, steamfitters, etc., or to man and operate the small boats (coxwains, mechanics, deck-hands).

The opportunities for advancement for these non-commissioned officers are great. The demand for them is urgent.

Numbering of Motorboats Coast Guard Job in Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Under the new Federal system setup for numbering motorboats by the Coast Guard instead of the Customs, all such work for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be done at Boston, in accordance with Coast Guard rather than Customs districts.

Richard Taylor who was transferred from the Customs at Boston to the Coast Guard is to handle the work for all five states, which was formerly done in four different locations. Because the rapidly expanding Coast Guard personnel and scope of duty appears likely to outgrow the quarters at 40 Central Street, it is now expected that the motorboat work will be taken from the Custom House to 40 Broad Street where arrangements are understood to be under way to accommodate many Coast Guard offices.

Career Customs Man

John J. Dacey, a career customs man who has been for some time assistant custodian of the Custom House and Appraisers' Stores building, has been promoted to the position of custodian, succeeding Joseph McGrath, collector of customs, who recommended the change on the basis that the responsibility for the custodian duties should not rest with the collector.

Regional Consultant

Roger Johnson, statistician for the New England Council since 1937, is now with the United States Department of Commerce, and has been appointed Regional Business Consultant with headquarters at Boston to succeed Eldon D. Shoup who is now with the OPA Boston office. Mr. Johnson is now in Washington completing an intensive training course. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1927, and of Harvard School of Business Administration, 1929.

Sailing Craft Sold

Sale of the four-masted schooner Herbert L. Rawding, well known windjammer of the coastal and offshore trade, to the Intercontinental Steamship Company of New York, was made public by Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., Boston steamship agents and brokers. It is taken in shipping circles as another indication of the urgent need of tonnage and the willingness to substitute sailing craft for steamers.

Assistant to Port Agent

After a quarter-century of service with the United Fruit Company, Robert H. Harris has been granted leave of absence to serve as assistant to Malcolm H. McGann, Port Agent for the United States Maritime Commission.

E. E. Elwell Resigns

Elmer E. Elwell, president of Stone & Downer Company, Inc., customs brokers and foreign freight forwarders, has resigned after about 30 years affiliation with that company. Hubert A. Lopez, treasurer, has been selected for the presidency, retaining his duties as treasurer. Chester A. Gardner continues as vice-president. Mr. Lopez has been with Stone & Downer Company for more than 40 years.

Joins Port Auditor Staff

Charles D. Turcotte, well known in the steamship and custom brokerage circles of Boston, who was recently with Moore-McCormack Lines, has joined the staff of James H. Keane, Port Auditor for the United States Maritime Commission, with offices at 89 Broad St.

Changes in Fleet Loom as Result Of Fish Shortage

Continued from Page 1

months are still waiting for engines, he declared. Every ton of vessels taken by the government up to late in 1941 was replaced by the industry, but since Dec. 25, 1941, enough other fishing vessels have been taken to cut the normal fish catch by about 200,000,000 pounds annually, he said.

Trawlers costing $300,000 to build, and having Monel metal holds for preservation of fish catches, have been taken over by the Government and the costly holds ripped apart to make bunks and passageways where fish was once carried.

To avoid such conditions in the future, one of many plans being considered is the permanent standardization of designs, limited to a few types, for use throughout the entire country, incorporating arrangement and equipment that could be easily and quickly converted to war purposes if necessary.

Another plan under consideration is the Federal financing of new fishing-vessel construction up to 87.5 per cent of the total cost. Spokesmen for the fish industry are co-operating with congressional committees in laying the groundwork for legislation along these lines.

At Children's 'Guest House' in Concord, N. H.

Top: Youngsters from many lands learn for the first time of the native flowers of America, as they go on a nature walk with one of the counselors at the summer camp of Mr. and Mrs. Mabel C. Moody. Center: Mr. Moody is popular in the role of mail man. Lower: Swimming in the municipal pool at Concord is great fun for the youngsters, and many take their first strokes here under the guidance of the camp counselors.

70 New 'Americans' Coming From N. H. Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22—Here in this peaceful New Hampshire City, in a spacious "Guest House," surrounded by wide lawns stencilled in gay patterns of sunlight and shadow, 70 refugee children, safe at last from the Gestapo and crowded internment camps, are learning to live again in a new way and with a new freedom.

It is all part of a summer camp experiment undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Moody of Lakeview Drive, Concord, who have enlarged their home and opened its doors in a new "Children's Guest House" project combining work, study, and play, plus special attention for youngsters with personal problems.

Here, under the quiet influence of these two devout Quakers, children who have been tossed from country to country and from school to school until all feeling of stability is gone are slowly finding themselves again.

Ten nationalities and all religions are included in the group. They have come from refugee families in Boston and New York City. Their parents, once well to do in the professional world of their own country, are now working in factories and as domestics in homes.

Began With 35

When Mr. Moody opened his "Guest House" in July, 35 youngsters, selected by the Summer Placement for Refugee Children in New York, and by Mrs. Herta Epstein of the New England Committee for Christian Refugees, caught their first glimpse of the American countryside.

Thirty-five new ones came in August, and "You would be amazed," says Mrs. Epstein, "at the change in them during those few weeks." Where they spoke English falteringly before, they chatter as fluently as natives now. Their cheeks are rounded and brown now and their eyes have a happy gleam.

Mr. Moody deliberately included some American children among these groups. He wanted the newcomers to become acquainted with American boys and girls, and he wanted the children here to appreciate the ways of youngsters of other lands.

Although the group includes Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant children, they all gather for a religious service conducted by Mr. Moody or one of the counselors every Sunday morning. "And they wouldn't miss it for anything," Mr. Moody says.

Schooling in Six Countries

There have been problems, of course. There was the boy who had lived in six different countries and gone to 10 different schools until he was fractious and unruly. He didn't like the camp, didn't want to stay. Why should he try to become an American? Next thing he knew, he'd be yanked off somewhere else.

But all that was straightened out in long, quiet walks and talks with Mr. Moody. He was going home sure at the end of July, he had sulked. But he's still there, according to Mrs. Epstein who told the story.

The girls, too, needed a little discipline. They objected at first to household duties as beneath them. At home they had had servants. But Mrs. Moody soon took care of all that, and now they vie for the privilege of helping about the house.

Enthusiasm for Mr. Moody's experiment has spread through the whole community, and he has more invitations pouring in for the children than he can accept—parties, picnics and invitations to dinner.

Merchants are more than generous, not only selling supplies at the wholesale price, but adding little extras for good measure. The children are welcomed at the movie houses, too, at a reduced rate amounting to only a few pennies.

The summer camp season will close at the end of this month, with 70 new Americans well rooted in their new country, and Mr. and Mrs. Moody facing the prospect of many more successful seasons at the "Guest House." J. R.

State Civil Service Director Answers Charge by Putnam

A charge by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., that the State Civil Service Division is hindering war efforts by refusing leaves of absence to municipal employees wanted in war industry was answered yesterday by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, who said that Springfield had failed to comply with regulations regarding wartime leaves.

Mr. Lupien pointed out that the Division is against granting leaves to employees going into war industry if their positions are to be filled by substitutes. He asserted that one of the Springfield men for whom a leave was requested, Leo Hamel, Jr., is a time construction clerk and that the Streets and Engineering Department in which he is employed is making additional requisitions to fill the position.

Mayor Putnam made his charges in a letter to Mr. Lupien in which he said leaves of absence should be granted to employees not now needed in municipal service to undertake work in war industry.

Mr. Lupien, in his statement today, said that the Civil Service Division had established a definite policy for wartime leaves under which the Civil Service Director may approve a leave for reasons other than illness or entering into the armed forces.

This policy allows a leave of absence if the appointing authorities notify the Director that existing conditions warrant a reduction in personnel, if the Federal or State Government require the services of a particular individual, if the appointing authorities state in writing that the leave will not unduly interfere with efficient operation of his department, or if the vacancy thus created is filled through temporary transfer.

This policy, Mr. Lupien said, was established to carry out the provisions of legislation adopted in the January special session of the Legislature to "protect the public service from being stripped of employees who would seek defense jobs at two or three times their normal salary and expect their positions to be kept open until the end of the war."

Referring to a statement by Mayor Putnam that leaves of absence to employees not now needed in municipal service is an important measure of municipal economy, Mr. Lupien stated, "If the City of Springfield is carrying more employees on its pay roll than it needs, the problem is obviously one for the Mayor and the department heads to settle. This is a direct admission to the taxpayers that the Mayor is a party to spending taxpayers' money for the payment of unnecessary salaries."

New at Garland

Dorothy Jarvis, Brookline

Miss Amy Sacker

Who will be a newcomer next season on the faculty of the Garland School of Homemaking in Boston. Miss Sacker is former head of the Sacker School of Decorative Design. She will join the art staff at Garland and conduct a course in "Orientation to the Arts."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and uncomfortably humid today with gentle winds becoming moderate this afternoon.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature today.

Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued warm and humid today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:39 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 9:18 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:40 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Monday, 10:17 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:08 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:04 p. m.

1,000 Hunting Missing Child

Some 1,000 volunteers—members of local civilian defense organizations and private citizens—joined today with local police, Metropolitan District Police, Boston Harbor Police, Boy Scouts, and American Legionnaires in a search along the coastal area of Winthrop, Mass., for trace of little Mildred Beale, last seen yesterday while playing on a beach.

The search for the blonde, blue-eyed child, who was clad in a bathing suit when she left home yesterday about 2 p. m., began last evening when her pet dog, Puggy, returned home about 5 o'clock without her. The hunt continued all night.

Sugar Stamp No. 8 Good for 5 Pounds

Sugar Ration stamp No. 8 becomes good tomorrow for five pounds of sugar during the ten week period from Aug. 23 through October 31.

While not changing the basic ration of one-half pound of sugar per person per week, the new ration will facilitate the disposal of five, ten, and twenty-five pound packages put up before the start of rationing which processors had difficulty in selling under the smaller one or two pounds per unit ration stamp.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Mrs. Kojiro Tomita will give a free illustrated lecture on the subject, 'Treasures From China," at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tomita will discuss the characteristics of Chinese painting from the first to the fourteenth century. The lecture begins at 4:30.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Chandler's
BOSTON

CLASSICS . . .
each one a
thoroughbred

HARRIS TWEED
A wonderfully tailored, imported Harris tweed with zip-in shell of chamois, complete with wristers, comes in blue heather or herringbone.
Misses' sizes 12 to 20 39.95

CAMEL COLOR
Complete zip-in lining of quilted rayon twill under which is a rayon lining. This camel color fleece coat is a perfect year 'rounder
Misses' sizes 12 to 20 29.95
Third Floor

AUGUST FUR SALE

Coats still unrestricted as to
STYLE and QUALITY
Priced from $78 up
•
Budget
•
2 yrs. guarantee incl. free service

COATS REMODELED
Including Lining. Latest '43 styles . . . $60
(Excepting Mink) (Skins extra)

FURS by VENGROW
1374A Beacon Street, Brookline

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Women in Defense Plants: Two Views on Efficiency

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 22—Out here on the West Coast you hear two different stories about the efficiency of women in airplane plants.

Executives of two plants—Boeing Aircraft in Seattle, Wash., and North American Aviation, Inc., in Los Angeles—have indicated to 15 women reporters traveling with the National Association of Manufacturers slight disappointment that women are not fitting into the factory mold as rapidly as they had hoped.

"Their vanity interferes here and there," declared J. L. Atwood, Executive Vice-President of North American Aviation, who said his company has had a series of "minor problems" with women employees. He complained of women letting down their flowing locks in disobedience to a company rule that hair must be covered near machines. Women workers as a whole, he said, were "getting away with things that men wouldn't" and have not moved up to higher skills as rapidly as they might.

Same at Boeing

Mr. Atwood's remarks corroboborated statements made to the newspaper women earlier in the week by H. Oliver West, Vice-President of Boeing, who complained that too many women seemed to have taken jobs at his plant for "other than serious purposes."

You hear the other side of the story from plants that have hired more older women or have been able to adjust their plants to the hiring of girls more gradually. Also, you hear from the workers themselves.

"I'm proud of us," declared Mrs. Marie Wright, who was supervising several other girls working on the installation of a de-icer boot at North American. Mrs. Wright said she thought the girls took orders "pretty well" and were willing, eager workers.

"I think the girls are really doing their part 100 per cent," said Mrs. Bernice Gueso, mother of four-year-old twin boys, whose husband is an airplane mechanic in Honolulu. Mrs. Gueso said she hoped the plane she was working on would mean that her husband would come home soon.

Worker Denies Flaw

At that point a foreman came by to complain about a flaw, which Mrs. Gueso insisted was not her work. He, too, reported that "generally speaking, we can't squawk about the women. Most of them have got a husband out there somewhere that they are anxious to have come back," he said.

Earlier Mr. Atwood had told reporters that there was no limit to the jobs to which women could be upgraded if they would buckle down and exert more determination than they are at present. Absence rates at the present time are a little higher for women than for men, he said.

The North American Vice-President admitted that the company had made its universal head-covering rule and others relating to women without consulting representatives of their sex.

Recently, he said, the company had begun to realize that perhaps the rules were made on too much of a "shot-gun pattern," and has taken steps to modify them. The girls at the plant have no chosen representative. Some belong to the union, others do not. When the management has a problem relating to them it calls in a group of girls that are considered "level-headed" for advice.

North American is employing close to 1,200 women in jobs exclusive of office work. Ten times as many women are working in the plant today as were in December.

Despite his remarks about women, Mr. Atwood said he thought the number employed "will go up rapidly from now on." The problems that their employment had presented, he said, was not a "major handicap."

Many of North American's slack-clad girl workers have migrated here from the Middle West. Working on the same fuselage was Lillian Braga, who formerly worked in a grocery store in Eveleth, Minn., and Fern Trusty, of Excelsior, Minn., who had been a domestic worker and waitress back home. Both had come west especially to work in an airplane plant, and to feel they were having some part in winning the war.

The planes they were working on are the same kind of bombers that Brig. Gen. James Doolittle used to bomb Tokyo.

Women start in North American at 60 cents an hour without any previous training at all. For time worked over 40 hours they get time and a half. After a three-month probationary period, they are raised to 75 cents an hour; thereafter their wage depends upon the classification of their job. All wage rates for women are exactly the same as for men.

Train Own Workers

Most of the airplane plants in Southern California are training their own workers rather than sending them to Federally-financed vocational schools because they consider that the latter training is not specific enough.

Eighteen is the minimum age for women hired at North American. Although plant officials say there is no top age limit, most of the girls in the plant today are in their early 20s.

Housing is not the problem in the Los Angeles area that it is in other defense centers where families are sleeping in basements and trailers. Neither is the labor problem as acute as in some other cities. Through the Aircraft War Production Council, Inc., made up of Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee airplane companies, the plants in this area are looking into the possibility of establishing nursery schools to take care of children of working mothers, but officials admit the problem has not become acute in this area yet. Presumably the nursery school program will be financed by the Federal Government, which requested the surveys.

All sorts of women work at the North American plant. Mrs. Gertrude Laufer, employed on the electrical sub-assembly department, and Mrs. Lottie Hillyard, covering department, have sons in the Navy. Marjorie Meadows, employed in the wood shop, holds the world's record for the women's 50-yard dash. Mariana Tucker, in the tubing department, was a performer with Sonia Henie's Hollywood Ice Revue and turned down an opportunity to appear in "Iceland" for her present job with North American. "Jackie" Maull, blueprint engineering department tracer, was formerly a Powers model in New York.

Employment of Negro women has been begun recently at the request of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Plant officials said they intend to take on about the same proportion of Negro women as there are in the Los Angeles population.

The plant employs a women's counsellor, Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, former social worker in New York and Los Angeles, who listens to girls' tales of woe and, if they are important enough, reports them to the management.

Home Problems

Most of the problems the girls bring to her are purely personal, yet if unsolved, may interfere with the girl's productive efficiency. Domestic help, budgetary and marital problems are the ones Mrs. Lewis hears most of. Mrs. Lewis said she had had no complaints of production line romances interfering with work.

Plant officials said the turnover in both men and women at the plant was "alarming," but indicated that women have a little more stick-to-it-tiveness than men. Personal problems rather than better wages are the usual reason for change, since the wage rates in this area are about the same everywhere.

R. E. Dawe, factory manager, gave much the same report on women as Mr. Atwood. "Where we have the proper tooling they can carry on" he said "but it will probably be a long time before they reach the point where they can develop a new airplane at the rate they are going."

Michel Fokine

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Michel Fokine, who passed on here today, was an internationally famous Russian ballet master and originator of "The Dying Swan" for the late Anna Pavlova.

One of the most noted founders of the Russian form of ballet dancing, he began his career at the Theater School in St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—and in 1909 took his troupe to Paris where it scored his first major success.

After that he originated many ballets and with perfection of the Russian dance form by him and Sergei Diaghileff they brought it to America for triumph after triumph.

Besides "The Dying Swan," he was choreographer for other of his own ballets including "Prince Igor," "Scheherazade," "Cleopatra," "Carnival" and "Les Sylphides," the latter another of Mme. Pavlova's great successes.

In New York, Mr. Fokine first presented his own company and then directed ballets for the Metropolitan Opera. In 1937 he staged many ballets for the De Basil Ballet Russe and also for the Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo.

Three years later he joined Mikhail Mordkin, Eugene Loring and a group of other noted choreographers in organizing the American Ballet Theater.

Women on America's Teeming Industrial Front

Wide World; Associated Press

Victory Version of Warplane Builders

Top left: Pearl Harbor's widows have taken up the fight where their husbands left off. Here Mrs. Fern Evans handles a riveting machine at a Lockheed aircraft plant near Maywood, Calif. Top right: The first two women acetylene torch welders in the North American Aviation, Inc., plant near Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Dorothy Whitfill, foreground, and Miss Wilma Brown were both cashiers in drug stores before working for North American. Center left: Two women workers go over one of the 14-cylinder motors equipping the huge B-24 bombers being built at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's new plant in Texas. Center right: Toni Baumeister, woman inspector of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Los Angeles, inspects one of the two dual-tired landing wheels of the C-54 combat plane. Bottom: Four women workers at lunch time on a lawn adjoining the Lockheed plant at Long Beach, Calif. Left to right: Miss Ruth Sawyer, Mrs. Evelyn Casola, Mrs. Ruth Schoonover and Mrs. Evans. The latter three were widowed by the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor.

Walkout Ended in Aluminum Plant

By the Associated Press

Production at the war-important Vernon Plant of the Aluminum Corporation of America of Los Angeles moved back toward normal today after 2,200 unionists, heeding demands of their leaders, voted last night to return to their jobs.

Workers walked out of the plant yesterday, apparently as a sympathy gesture, in what leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers of America termed an unauthorized work stoppage.

The immediate cause of the walkout, said William B. Taylor, West Coast Director of the union's Aviation Division, was the dismissal of 30 skilled craftsmen. The work stoppage started when 300 men left their benches Thursday, and were joined Friday by most of their fellows.

Other labor developments

Pittsburgh: A conference of C. I. O. aluminum workers ended after fixing Aug. 27 as the date for local unions in seven plants of Alcoa to vote on approval or rejection of the WLB's decision denying a wage increase.

Nick A. Zonarich, union President, said that if the locals reject the WLB decision, he would have the power to call a strike. He said, however, that he planned a quick appeal to President Roosevelt, from the Board's decision.

No appeal so far has been taken by a union from a WLB "directive."

Chicago: American Federation of Labor truck drivers in six Midwestern states went on strike in a dispute over wage differentials, Robert Appel, Secretary of the Central Employers' Conference Committee, said.

Mr. Appel said the strike was called "in defiance of the War Labor Board." He said the WLB had set Aug. 31 for a hearing on the issue.

Oakland, Calif.: The threat of an immediate tie-up of work at three Henry J. Kaiser Shipyards in Richmand affecting 6,000 workers was removed when the membership of Local 681 of the A. F. of L. Boilermakers' Union voted to ask Government aid in settling a jurisdictional dispute with another union.

Louisville, Ky.: On orders from William Green, President, the A. F. of L. has expelled 108 members who went on strike Tuesday at the Reynolds Metals Company plants here, George L. Googe, Southern Organization Director for the A. F. of L. announced.

Meanwhile, all Reynolds plants were in full operation again, according to company officials.

New York: The American Communications Association said that collective barganing negotiations affecting more than 15,000 employees of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company had been broken off.

Dr. John Steelman, Director of the Federal Labor Department conciliation service, assigned a conciliator to the case.

The dispute centered on wage increase demands and the company's refusal to accept a five-point program offered by the union "to integrate communications with the war."

Call for Married Men Seen

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, said yesterday that "reclassification of all married men" would "probably begin in October, and certainly by Christmas."

"We will run out of single men in a few months, and then we must turn to the married men," the Director stated in an interview, adding:

"Men with secondary dependents or a wife only will be taken first. If I were a man with a wife only, I would make arrangements to enter the Army now.

"We will have to change our conception of what is considered support. The wife would certainly not live in luxury."

Earlier, General Hershey said Selective Service needs men "at a rate which would have been considered superhuman a year ago," and that "the number of able-bodied men in industry must be drastically reduced in the very near future."

"Industry must replace so-called vital men otherwise eligible for the draft with women and older men," he told the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives on Northwestern University campus. He continued:

"I can't talk too tough about the necessity for getting men in 2-A and 2-B replaced.

"We have learned there are very few irreplaceable men, and in industry, agriculture, and in government we have got to train people to replace draft-age men, and we have got to do it quickly.

"In the past, Selective Service has protected vital industries, such as aircraft and ship producers, against loss of manpower, but from here on, when the Army needs the man, there will be no waiting until he is replaced."

McNutt Plans Lure to Hold Mine Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced yesterday a program designed to keep miners of metals vitally needed for war production on their jobs by making the appeal of the jobs "more nearly comparable with those in other war industries."

He said the program would also include steps to recruit and train more miners through the United States Employment Service facilities and to prevent contractors from "pirating" metals miners for jobs in war plants.

Mr. McNutt reported these actions to make metal mining jobs more attractive:

1. The War Labor Board, now considering the question of increased wages for mine workers, has made arrangements for "early and combined action on the large number of nonferrous mines cases now before it and for retroactive payments of any wage increase which may result."

2. The Selective Service System is advising its local boards to consider occupational deferments for mine workers.

3. Tire rationing boards have been asked to give special consideration to transportation requirements by mine workers between their homes and jobs.

Mr. McNutt said that in addition to steps to increase recruitment and training of miners and to stop the "pirating" of these workers to war plants, consideration was being given to the possibility of recruiting gold and silver miners for work in nonprecious metal mines.

He appealed to workers in mines, mills and smelters producing copper, lead, zinc and other critically-needed metals to continue their work.

Demands of Global War Cut Deeper on Home Front

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Government today ordered a deeper cut in the nation's consumption of coffee and reported a "dangerous" rise in prices of the many food items which so far have escaped Federal price control.

Other actions by the war agencies demonstrated that the war was rubbing elbows ever closer with the average citizen.

Because of increased employment in war plants, the War Production Board took steps to make cotton looms turn out more of the tough fabrics needed for work clothes.

Operators of movie and legitimate stage theaters were warned by the WPB that materials shortages would make it "increasingly difficult" to keep all showhouses open for the duration of the war.

To save trucks, the Office of Defense Transportation forbade their use in charter passenger service just as such use of buses already had been banned.

The coffee order, issued by the WPB, will restrict deliveries to dealers to 65 per cent of last year's deliveries as compared with the present monthly quota of 75 per cent. It is effective Sept. 1.

Although the cut and its cause—the shortage of shipping between this country and Latin America—made the possibility of coffee rationing appear somewhat more imminent, the WPB left the question of equitable distribution up to the judgment of wholesale and retail dealers.

The new quotas mean that per capita coffee consumption, normally about 1⅛ pounds a month, would be reduced to less than ⅞ of a pound.

Food prices which are not under Office of Price Administration control advanced 2.5 per cent between June 15 and July 15, Price Administrator Leon Henderson reported, and this "dangerous pattern" of inflation, if continued, could mean a 30 per cent rise in the cost of such foods in the next year.

The uncontrolled commodities include eggs, poultry, butter, flour, cheese, fresh fish, fresh fruits and vegetables and many other important items.

The work clothing order authorized the WPB to allocate the output of looms and assigns the comparatively high civilian priority rating of A-2 to orders for fabrics placed with cotton mills by work clothing manufacturers.

Germans Blocked in Bolivia By U. S. Development Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Expeditious application of the North American-financed five-year plan for Bolivian development will cause the disintegration of the Nazi political front in this country, according to competent observers, so that, as work proceeds, the authorities will have to reckon only with sporadic and scattered attempts at espionage and sabotage.

The United States is lending money to Bolivia to stabilize its currency, nationalize and expand its oil industry and build up its communications system, especially with the eastern raw material reservoir and, at the same time, has promised to buy at least half of all the tin this country can produce.

Much of this program is already under way, with large tin shipments being speeded down the reservoir and, at the same time, driven through the attempted submarine-blockade to the Texan smelters; so that the Nazi agents know they have to work hard and fast before the rest of the program comes into effect.

In the light of these achievements it is easy to accept the promise of finance and advice for the development plan, now being arranged in the United States between visiting Bolivian ministers and North American banking officials and technicians.

Material for Propaganda

The settlement of the oil issue was a big relief to Bolivians and North Americans who have long-term co-operation between the two countries sincerely at heart. It had been a formidable stumbling block. The treatment of the Standard Oil had engendered uneasy feeling in the United States; here the deadlock provided ammunition for the sharpshooting totalitarian propagandists.

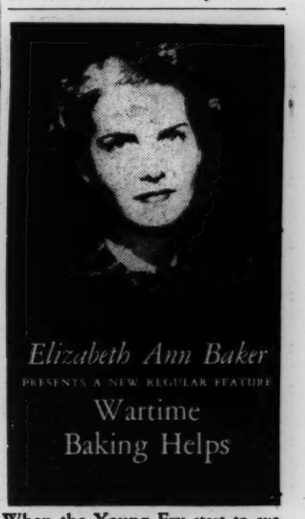
The company has now agreed to settled for $1,500,000. This represents payment, principally for development work, including studies and plans of the eastern oil fields. As was to be expected, the United States Government is lending this money, as also an additional $5,500,000, through the Import-Export Bank, to build up the nationalized industry, to which neighboring countries, particularly Argentina, look for supplies as well.

The general development plan is being guided by a Development Corporation, with no fixed capital, but with initial $25,000,000 credits from the same source. Ten millions is available immediately for work in 1942. The Import-Export Bank has three representatives on the corporation's managing executive, which will be completed by another three in representation of the Bolivian Government.

Prepared for Sabotage

None the less, the German colonies are strong and scattered and have claimed influential allies among Bolivians. If propaganda fails—as it is failing—to bring a revolt of opinion, sabotage may be loosed throughout the country.

That the regime of President Peñaranda is prepared for a totalitarian sabotage offensive is indicated by his "security of state" decree, one of the orders of which was for all foreigners to declare their arms and deliver these to the authorities within 20 days.



When the Young Fry start to eye the shiny pencilboxes downtown, it's time for Mother to put on her thinking cap and tackle the school-lunch problem — war or no war!

You can pack *trim and tidy lunchboxes without upsetting the morning orange-juice-and-oatmeal routine! Have a "lunchbox workbench": a clean, flat place to work—and, right at hand, a shelf for your equipment . . . Bread, sandwich spreads, jellies, cookie jar . . . knives, waxpaper, string, thermos bottles. Lunches are ready in a jiffy when you don't waste time with needless steps.*

And remember — These Rumford Jelly Cookies are a lunchbox "must"!

School Lunch Jelly Cookies

⅓ c. shortening	2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*
½ c. light brown sugar, firmly packed	½ tsp. salt
1 egg	2½ c. oatmeal
¾ c. sifted flour	¼ c. milk
	1 tsp. vanilla
	Currant jelly

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg. Beat well. Sift flour, *Rumford Baking Powder* and salt together; stir in oatmeal and add alternately to creamed mixture with milk. Add vanilla and blend well. Drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet; flatten lightly with a spatula. Make dent in center of each cooky and fill with jelly. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 2 dozen cookies.

Wait until you taste cookies baked with Rumford! Rumford raises things *dependably*... brings out the true flavor of other ingredients. Rumford Baking Powder never leaves an unpleasant, bitter taste—because it contains no alum.

Are you still worried about sugar rationing? Having trouble baking cakes and cookies these days? Why not write to me for a FREE copy, of the Rumford Sugarless Recipe booklet. This helpful booklet contains many delicious dessert recipes—and not a single one of them calls for a bit of sugar! Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford, Rhode Island.

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LOANS
For Any Useful Purpose
Commercial
Real Estate
Collateral
Personal
Automobile
CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth, Los Angeles
Branches Throughout the Community
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS
If you have acquired pets at your summer home which you cannot take to your winter home, be sure proper disposition is made of them. Do not leave them to fend for themselves. Our ambulance will call if within our radius. A deserted animal soon becomes wild, a menace to the safety of the community.
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of Boston
51 Carver Street
Telephone HANcock 9170

AUTUMN
is the IDEAL time
for outdoor cooking with a—

ACT NOW!
A man-sized portable grill for backyard parties. Sturdy. Economical. Attractively trimmed in color. Quality Features. You'll get 100% satisfaction and enjoyment with this splendid grill. Barbecue Spit is $2.10 extra; two cutting boards $1.30 extra. Order *now* while they are available!
☐ Send Me Complete Folder.
SHIP ME GRILL (☐ with ☐ without extras)
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
SUNBEAM PORTABLE GRILL CO.
167 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone orders Cap. 3170

NOONAN'S LEMON SHAMPOO
FREE FROM EXCESS ALKALI
New Beauty FOR Hair
HOME SIZES FOR HAIR-HANDS AND BATH — 10¢-19¢-39¢
AT DRUGGISTS OR "5 AND 10"
FAVORED AT BEAUTY AND BARBER SHOPS

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Boston Tel COM. 1530

Week-End Radio; Summer Theaters; Art—Mrs. Wightman's 'House of Tennis'

India Subject of 'People's Platform'

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gregor Fitelberg, Polish exile and founder of the Polish Symphony Orchestra, is guest conductor on the Summer Symphony Concert tonight, playing one of his own compositions, "Polish Rhapsody." He will also present his own transcription of Szymanowski's "Chant de Roxane," from the opera "Le Roi Roger." Other selections are Zador's Scherzo Tarantella, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite from "Tsar Saltan," Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Marion Claire, soprano, and Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, will sing the duet from the third act of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," on "America Loves a Melody." Included in a group of solos sung by Miss Claire and Mr. Thomas are "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" by Herbert, and Kern's "Old Man River," which will be presented with dramatized stories, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Three Indian leaders and a British newspaperman continue the discussion, "The Future of India," on "People's Platform." They are Krishnalal Shridharani, Hindu author; Tirunagari A. Raman, Hindu journalist, and formerly a secretary to Gandhi; S. A. Latif, one of Calcutta's leading leather manufacturers, and S. K. Ratcliffe, correspondent for the London Spectator, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and adviser of the National Resources Planning Board, speaks on "Pay as You Go Taxation," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

Joana and Louise Leschin, pianists, are guests on "Radio City Music Hall of the Air," playing a Valse by Arensky, and Jamaican Rhumba by Benjamin. Felix Knight, tenor, will sing "Il Mio Tesoro," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni"; Schubert's "Ungeduld," and "Vaghissima Sembianza," by Donaudy; Jan Williams, first clarinetist of the orchestra, will play the Larghetto from Mozart's Clarinet Concerto in A, Maurice Baron, conductor of the orchestra, presents his own composition, "Sonnet for Strings," Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

The twenty-first Symphony by Nicolai Miaskovsky is given its American premiere by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony under the direction of Bernard Herrmann. Eugene Dubois, concertmaster of the orchestra, is soloist in Delius' Violin Concerto, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Albert Stoessel conducts the Chautauqua Orchestra in the final concert of the season in a Bach program. Evan Evans, baritone, is guest soloist; Ruth Freeman and Frederick Wilkins play a flute duet, Blue, 3:15 p. m. WHDH, 3:30 p. m.

"We, The People" presents Captain Randolph Churchill, son of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, as guest speaker. Captain Churchill will tell of his experiences first as a Commando and later with parachute troops, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"The Business Man in Wartime" will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand." Participating in this forum are Harold North, industrial relations manager of Swift & Co.; Leverett S. Lyon, chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Herbert E. Dougall, professor of finance, Northwestern University, MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

"The Challenge of the Four Freedoms" is the topic of "University of Chicago Round Table." Speakers are William Wesley Waymack, editorial writer of the Des Moines Register & Tribune; Carl Friedrich, professor of government at Harvard University; and Mortimer J. Adler, associate professor of the philosophy of law at the University of Chicago, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Senator Taft; James B. Carey, secretary, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Prof. Erwin Griswold, special consultant to the Treasury Department, and J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the board of Universal Pictures, and chairman of the government finance committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, will discuss "Sales tax; withholding tax; what measures are necessary," as a means of financing the war, "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Eddie Cantor, comedian, Linda Ware, singer and movie actress, Carter and Bow, pianists, and Smith and Dale, vaudeville veterans of dialect comedy, will entertain on "Star-Spangled Vaudeville." Walter O'Keefe is master of ceremonies, and Raymond Paige will conduct the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Jack Benny and his "regulars," Mary Livingstone, Dennis Day, Don Wilson and "Rochester," will conclude the "Victory Parade" program, with Meredith Willson conducting the orchestra, NBC 6:30 p. m. WBZ, by recording, 11 p. m.

The Daily Dialer

On Summer Stages

Plays scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay PlayHouse: "Reporters Know Everything," a new play by Peter MacDonald. (Wednesday through Saturday.)

New Hampshire

New London—New London Players. "Claudia." (Thursday and Friday.)

Peterborough — Peterborough Players: "Quiet Wedding." (Thursday through Saturday.)

Pike—Lake Tarleton Theater: "Boy Meets Girl." (Sunday only.)

Massachusetts

Andover—Andover Drama Festival: "Ladies in Retirement." (Monday only.)

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater: "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "Kind Lady." (Wednesday through Saturday.)

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story," with Lili Damita.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater: "The First Mrs. Fraser." (Tuesday through Saturday.)

Holyoke—Mountain Park Casino: "Nothing But the Truth."

Connecticut

Stamford — Guild Playhouse: "Kind Lady" (Wednesday through Saturday).

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 24

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Aug. 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mark Catesby Forerunner Of Audubon

At the Shop of Old Prints, 151 Newbury Street, there is an interesting collection of eighteenth-century prints.

Mark Catesby is sometimes referred to as the forerunner of Audubon. With a comparable concentration and conscientiousness, Catesby made a series of portraits of American flora and fauna which he had studied very closely. After seeing the first edition of his "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," published from 1731 to 1743, we wonder that his name has remained in such obscurity.

The pictures are engravings that have been hand colored. They are very carefully executed, with the precision and immaculateness of detail that characterize the nature illustration. However, there is a certain quality of provinciality, something unschooled and unconventional, about Mark Catesby's portraits of "birds, beasts, fish, serpents, plants, forests, and trees," that makes them more interesting. Some of the pictures remind us of the decorative embellishments characteristic of Bibles, birth certificates, and certain official documents of that epoch.

Unwittingly, no doubt, a quality of imagination influenced the artist while he strove earnestly to make accurate report of what he had studied in the living forms, the flowers and vegetation of the Southeastern colonies. He had no orderly system to follow, nor was he informed in the terminology known to Audubon, or to the English botanist, William Curtis. Lacking a disciplined training, both as naturalist and as artist, he shows in his pictures a praiseworthy skill in presenting his material. He drew the birds from life and the flowers and plants also from freshly collected specimens. He portrayed birds more often than animals because he had discovered species in America that were unlike those of Europe.

Among interesting subjects in this first edition folio are the blue grosbeak, the flamingo, summer duck (of surprisingly opulent coloring), blue heron, the buffalo crab, the large magnolia, the lady slipper, and other living forms.

The prints of Catesby are today items of historic interest. We are inclined to cherish those very features which may have disqualified such pictorial records for the scholar in natural science. The emphasis upon decorative traits, the flat treatment of forms, the almost naïve attempt to furnish the total effect, all tend to make decorative pictures out of illustrations. We, today, have a new approach to such items of provincial and non-professional workmanship. In the light of modern aesthetics, we favor the departures from naturalism, from the enslavement to light and shadow, to perspective, and to realistic form. We find that there is and can be a good deal of realism in a subject which is conventionalized and translated into a decorative pattern.

Some of the flower studies in this folio show an admirable grasp of the essentials of design. The artist in his intuitive way could be plastic, and he could endow blossoms with a living character. How interesting to find that what is ignored and criticized adversely in one century should be revaluated and exalted in another. As there are changes in artistic styles, so are there changes in taste. The works of art remain the same, but attitudes and opinions alter.

D. A.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—3:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"The Voice of the Enemy." GSD, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

For Sunday, Aug. 23

London—5:30 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Postscripts to the News." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—British Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, Aug. 23

WRUL, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m."The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Command Performance: For Servicemen.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Finest in Their 'Set'

Left to right—Pauline Betz, Rollins College, Florida; Señorita Berta Garcia, Havana, Cuba; Doris Hart, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Wightman, Katherine Hubbell, Dedham; Mary Jane Metcalfe, New York City.

Guests Galore Fill Home And She Loves It

Tournament at Longwood—House party at Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman's hospitable home. These are a double in the tennis world that score high with junior champions and potential champions.

Every season since 1918, Mrs. Wightman has had her house full of young stars at the time of the Longwood matches. How many this year? "I'll have to count," she told me, "there is a different number almost every night."

Among them have been Doris Hart from Miami, Fla., with her mother, Mrs. R. J. Hart; Pauline Betz from California who is a student at Rollins College in Florida, with her mother, Mrs. Stella Betz; Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., national girls' champion, who is out of the class this year but is slated to be national women's champion because she's so good at her game; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, holder of the doubles championship with Sarah Palfrey Cooke; Peggy Welch and Mrs. Madge Harshaw Vosters of Philadelphia, and Norma Meister of Sharon, Mass., junior champion. Then there's Mrs. Wightman's own daughter, Dorothy.

Naturally, when the girls who have been entertained in former years come back to Boston, they ask to come again, says Mrs. Wightman who is appropriately known as the "Mother of Tennis" because so many stars have had instruction and encouragement from her. And, of course, they always find a welcome.

A group was here for about five weeks this summer before the tournament opened. Last season, Mrs. Wightman conducted a tennis camp at the home of a friend in Pomfret, Conn. There were five girls there for the summer and in addition to these, the local girls who came in to play and perfect their game.

Mrs. Wightman who enjoys playing herself as much as ever, has held the Veteran Ladies' Doubles championship with Edith Sigourney for the past two years, and this year is playing in this class with Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith.

New Secretaries Needed

The ever-increasing need for secretaries in war industries and in the offices of other business firms as well, has prompted Boston University to launch a pioneering venture in a secretarial training course. The secretaries, when they have graduated from the seven months' course, opening Sept. 21, will have completed in their studies practically the first year of adaptation that is required in nearly every job.

The same man who saw the need 25 years ago and who started the University's secretarial courses for women, and then noted that a college degree for them should include not only the techniques but also the liberal arts background, is director of the new Boston University course. Talented college graduates and capable high school graduates are eligible. They will study in the new building, the George A. Dunn Memorial, formerly the sumptuous Weld Estate, 147 Bay State Road, Boston, which the University purchased recently for this selected group of 60 girls. Twenty-five of them may live in the new dormitory next door. The man is T. Lawrence Davis, first graduate of the Boston University College of Business Administration, itself a pioneering venture over a quarter of a century ago in the training of youth for business. Dean Davis has been dean of the University's College of Practical Arts and Letters since its beginning.

"Today," he explained, "the demand is for the girl who will be not only a good secretary, but who will have mastered the 'jargon,' the understanding, the idiosyncracies of the field which she has chosen for her work. A capable secretary often takes a year to acquire the entire picture of the work that she is doing. While she may be perfection in her techniques of office practice, frequently, when a big deal is brewing, or a long-time project is under way, she irritates her chief and herself, too, I might add, by her failure to have a complete grasp of the fundamentals of the entire profession.

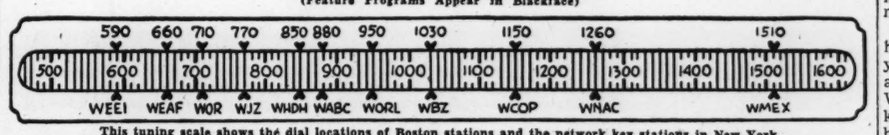
"Our girls," the Boston University dean continued, "when they apply for entrance for study, are regarded as though they were applying for a job. Their aptitude tests tell us what their native abilities and talents are. Their previous work is indicative of their ability to work. Their personality traits are most important. We say to ourselves, 'Should we wish to hire this girl when she has finished her studies?'"

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	phia Nationals baseball	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview.	Fantasy in Melody	Westinghouse Exhibit	game	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Marine Band	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	phia Nationals baseball	News reports
3:00	University Trio;	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Chamber Music	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	Braves-Philadelphia	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Johnny Long's Or-	News; Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	chestra	Mitchell Ayers' Orch	Charles Dant's Or.; News	Second Baseball Game;	Civilian Defense; Music.
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News Service	Pan American Holiday	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Dance Matinee; records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	phia Nationals baseball	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety	Golden Gate Galeties	game	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	Golden Gate Galeties	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	NBC Concert Orch.; H.	phia Nationals baseball	Dance Matinee; records.
5:15	brook; Dick Jur-	cans	Leopold Spitalny, cond.	game	Dance Matinee; records.
5:30	gen's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns; vocalists	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Let's Swing"	"Mandolettes"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News, Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Bauer & Raiman, p'n'sts	"Confidentially Yours"	Fritz Kreisler's Music
7:45	Songs of the Sea	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Soldiers With Wings	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Rhumba Rhythms
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos"; war	"The Green Hornet";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Tribute to Irving Berlin
8:45	adventures; News	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Tribute to Irving Berlin
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance;	America Loves a Melody;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	cert, Gregor Fitelberg,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire; Thomas	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	guest conductor	"Hot Copy"; Newspaper	L. Thomas, soloists;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Drama	Speaker; Orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	'New Prescott Program';	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Beardsley Ruml	variety show	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Glen Gray's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Dick Kuhn's Orch	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Edwin Le Marr, Organ	Leo Reisman's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Leo Reisman's Orch	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, Organ Recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Silver Lining; Music	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program: Samuel	Church School of Air	nade	Religious service
9:30	Dramatic Quartet	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety program	"Words and Music"	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper-
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	etta
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rockies; Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper-
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	etta
11:45	Learning; guests	Religious services	"Commando Mary"; talks	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Sunday Down South";	Alvino Rey's Orch.; "Sa-	News Report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Orchestra; Vocalists	lute to the States"	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter'; drama	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord; Ted Steele	Camp Wheeler Band Con.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker	Cavalcade of Song	"Silver Strings"	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	and Chorus	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival	"Strike Up the Band"
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour"; speaker	"Strike Up the Band"
2:30	St. Louis Municipal	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Opera; News	Today: music-drama	Round Table Discussion	Hour"; speaker	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Dick Stabile's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	Upton Close, talk	Dick Stabile's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Bernard Herrmann,	Chautauqua Symphony	'The Army Hour'; drama;	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Or.: A. Stoessel, cond.	speakers; band; choir	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Alice and Adrian, Songs	We Believe"; orchestra;	'Young People's Church	Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or. Jan Peerce	Alice and Adrian, Songs	choir; soloists; talk	of the Air	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Olivia Santora, songs	Music of the Americas	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	"Army-Navy Game"; Joe	Britain to America: Les-	Marine Corps Show:	Concert Music
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Rines' Orch.	lie Howard, narrator	chorus; orchestra	Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow.	Religious program	Garden Gossip	Wythe Williams, News	Sports News
6:15	"Dear John," sk	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Boston Pops: Record-	News Commentator	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ings	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	'Our Secret Weapon'	News; Baseball results	Mary Boland in "Miss	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Man Battle Stations";	Crandell"; comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	'We, the People at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon"; Ken Har-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War"; interviews	ley, M. C.	vey's Orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Pierre Van Paassen	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent"; comedy	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	"A Man and His Music"	mily Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Army Recruiting Talk
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Orchestra	"Victory Parade," star-	News Service	Bob Allen's Orchestra
11:15	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	ring Jack Benny	Dance orchestra	Stanley Kenton's Orch.
11:30	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	Author's Playhouse:	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Time	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Dance orchestra
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Time	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	String Time	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Words and Music	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"Summer Serenade"; so-	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Army - Navy Production	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Award; Speakers	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Exploring Music	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Concert Orchestra.	15 Mins. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	Talk: Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Music; "Concert Hall"	Dance Matinee
4:30	"The Family Front"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Jerry Wayne, Songs	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Marching Along	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	The USO Calling U. S. A.	Terry O'Toole; Variety
5:15	lies; music	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	The USO Calling U. S. A.	Show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Pops Concert: Records	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Robert E. Taft, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Political Talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It Girls?"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Boswell Sisters
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Thos. L. Thomas, bar.	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Amos 'n'	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Great Artists"; Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Andy"; drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch	Traubel; Orchestra	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	Nat'l Scrap Rally; Speak-	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Forum; Comedians	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	ers	Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	England"; drama	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale'; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"

Rare Chinese Jades, Crystals, and Porcelains on Exhibition at Fogg Museum

Art Treasures Brought to America From Ancient China

Chinese jades, crystals, and porcelains in the Ernest B. and Helen P. Dane collection recently given to the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, and now on exhibition there. 1. Covered jar in carved, dark green jade, eighteenth to nineteenth century. 2. Green jade parrot on perch, eighteenth to nineteenth century. 3. Upper, pale, gray-green jade tea-bowl and lid, gold-mounted, eighteenth-nineteenth century. 4. Lower, cut crystal teapot and cup, nineteenth century. 5. Scholar's table-screen in carved, dark green jade, engraved and gilded, eighteenth-nineteenth century. 6. Chun porcelain vase, purple and blue, patterned on early bronze form—Sung Dynasty (960-1278 A. D.).

95 P. C. of World's Fuel Oil In Control of United Nations

The overall picture of the vital fuel oil problem facing the United Nations is encouraging, Prof. Kirtley Mather, internationally known geologist, told the world in a short-wave radiocast over WRUL last night.

"Ninety-five per cent of the world's production of petroleum is under control of the United Nations," Professor Mather said.

Discussing Russia's need for oil to keep its mechanized armies fighting against the Nazis, Professor Mather said, "Regardless of the fact that the oil fields of the north Caucasus and the East Indies are no longer available as sources of supply, the quantity of crude oil daily reaching the surface in other areas is adequate for every conceivable need of the forces fighting for freedom and justice."

He said that Germany obviously was drawing on supplies stored before autumn of 1939 and that with the Russian scorched earch policy "there still remains nearly a year during which the mechanized might of the German armies will be seriously handicapped by the deficiency in oil.

"At least 10 months of hurried repair," he explained, "will be necessary before any appreciable quantity of oil can flow from Maikop and Grozny."

While the Caucasian oil fields have been yielding 83 per cent of the total petroleum production of the Soviet Union, the Harvard authority said that "the outlook is by no means so dark as many armchair strategists believe it to be."

East of the north end of the Caspian Sea, he said, a pipeline connects the Embra District with refineries at Orsk and "not until Hitler's barbarians have swept hundreds of miles across the Volga and to the Ural River will that source of oil be endangered."

R. H. STEARNS CO.

August Fur Sale

$735
Size 18
Plus 10% Federal Tax

SOPHISTICATED, BLACK-DYED

PERSIAN LAMB

Now, when value—not price, when enduring qualities that will meet the test of time are more important than ever, we present furs of Stearns traditional reliability at August sale prices. From lapins at $75, plus tax, to minks at $2300, plus tax . . . furs that mirror good taste and fashion with a future. Sixth floor.

Budget payment and "lay-away" arrangements may be made. Coats selected in the August sale will be stored free of charge until November 1.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • BOSTON • PHONE HUB. 0260

Maine to Get First Fuel Oil By Tank Cars

Fuel oil made available by yesterday's order bringing 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars for East Coast service will be funneled first into Maine, then New Hampshire, and on down the coast just ahead of the approach of cold weather, if present plans prove practicable, an oil industry commentator said today.

Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oilmen's Association of New England, who was in the office of Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies while the order was being formulated Aug. 20, said this "race with winter weather" would be won, and coastal homes kept warm, if small oil dealers would abandon competition among themselves.

As a result of Mr. Davies' insistent effort, the order was the first ever to get through the War Production Board in 24 hours, Mr. Morrill declared.

Middle West's Gasoline

At the same time he predicted that the order, which bans gasoline deliveries by tank car in 20 states of the Middle West effective Aug. 24, would "almost certainly result in gasoline rationing in the Midwest."

"I anticipate a big political howl from the midwestern delegation in Congress when they find this out," Mr. Morrill said. "We must stiffen the backs of our Congressmen so they will howl right back."

The association secretary, who represents the interests of small oil men, is believed to have been one of the men influential in pushing through yesterday's order.

Calling upon hundreds of small independent dealers, most of whom are members of the association, to pool their orders and deliveries, Mr. Morrill said the Department of Justice has given the industry "complete legal go ahead."

Arnold Satisfied

Thurman Arnold, the Justice Department's chief "trust buster," personally assured him that no antitrust action will be taken as a result of industry pooling, Mr. Morrill said. adding that "any company which now protests that the Government will not permit it to take necessary emergency steps is making use of an excuse which simply is not true."

Within the last 10 days, he declared, several large oil companies have used this excuse, he charged.

The State of Maine will immediately be made a testing ground for the new program of concentrating oil transportation in one area until that area has sufficient reserves to last it through most of the winter, Mr. Morrill declared.

Since no one company could order 5,000 tank cars, pooling of thousands of small orders will obviously be necessary, Mr. Morrill pointed out. Some companies must also be willing to permit competitors to receive all the available supplies if those competitors have storage facilities more convenient to points of ultimate distribution, he declared. A central Supplies and Distribution Committee of the oil industry with headquarters in Boston will decide all such issues of conflicting interests, he added.

Salvation Army Names Gehm in East Boston

John Gehm, World War veteran, park commissioner attaché, and an active leader for social betterment in East Boston, has been selected as Chairman of the East Boston division of the annual maintenance appeal of the Salvation Army, according to announcement by William G. O'Hare, General Chairman of the Greater Boston campaign to be conducted this coming fall.

Dane Collection Occupies Three Galleries of Museum

Three galleries on the ground floor of the Fogg Museum of Harvard University are exhibiting the valuable collection of Chinese jades, crystals, and porcelains collected by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, who presented them to the Museum shortly before Mr. Dane passed on, last Maly. He was a member of the Harvard Class of 1892.

The collection includes 300 examples of the elaborate jades and crystals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, intricately carved and representing the luxurious frivolity of the court of K'ang Hsi, contemporary, incidentally, of Louis XIV in Paris. "Seemingly empty," says Langdon Warner, Curator of Oriental Art at the Museum, "it is really primed with the plain meaning of insignificant trifling," and that, he adds, is the way to consider the sumptuous jade and crystal objects.

The earliest of the jade pieces, in a delicate, pearly green, probably were shaped from stone quarried in China, while the later objects doubtless were made from stone imported from Turkestan or the southern regions of the upper Irrawaddy, where fighting is now going on. In the Museum's June bulletin, Mr. Warner points out that the tough and brittle stone cannot be chiseled, but must be patiently worn down by hones, fed with jewel dust and abrasives, and that only when one turns a piece of jade ware in the hand to catch the light, and rubs it with an appraising thumb, can one imagine what thought the craftsman gave to it before drawing the ink lines for the sawing and drilling.

Of Chün porcelain, substantial thirteenth century ware in blues, reds and purples, the collection contains 60 large, perfect specimens. So rare is this type of porcelain that few first-class examples can be obtained today. The name of it derives from Chün chou, now Yü hsien, a Honan Province town, where it was made as early as the tenth century. It is represented chiefly in bulb dishes, flower pots, and saucers, for growing bee orchids, high calamus, narcissuses, daffodils, and other flowers that could be potted in pebbles and jade or coral sand.

The 46 examples of brown and black ware are Tenmoku pottery, the name having been given to it by the Japanese, who greatly admired it and imported it from China during the Ashikaga period. The collection also includes 10 pieces, tomb equipment, dating from the T'ang Dynasty (618-907 A. D.)

P. P. S.

Assembly-Line Truck Repairs To Run Size Gamut at Devens

War Activities in New England

High Speed Repair Work—A repair shop for Army vehicles from jeeps to tanks will be ready for business soon at Fort Devens, the Army's First Service Command announced today.

The huge new garage—520 feet by 480 feet—will bring "blitz" speed to the job of repairing vehicles of war and will adopt an assembly-line technique such as used in America's peacetime automotive industry.

It will be equipped to handle any type of repair job from a minor defect in a jeep to the virtual reconstruction of a huge Army truck or tank, the Army said, and the work will be done largely with reclaimed parts.

Basic similarity to the assembly line in the Army plan is "a breakdown of every repair job to its smallest component, with an expert in charge."

The line is backed up by a warehouse stocked with 70,000 different parts ranging from tiny carburetor springs to complete engine assemblies which for the most part, the Army says, will be reconditioned.

If a truck or tank is tagged "unrepairable" when it limps up to the inspection department, it is broken down for its parts and the rest salvaged as scrap metal

If the truck wins a "repairable" rating it is stripped down, cleaned with hot water and live steam, and the parts needing attention listed on a job sheet and channeled to the proper departments.

The putting-together-again operation goes on in the "chassis bay" where the parts, steam-cleaned again and painted, are fitted back and the truck—now containing scores of parts from other vehicles—is oiled and greased and ready to roll back to duty.

Repair jobs for the entire First Service Command will be shipped to the new garage, and at the benches along the roller conveyor, the Army estimates, there will be about 1,100 civilian mechanics.

Maine Officer Honored—The huge parade ground at Camp Blanding, Fla., now is known as Stewart Field in honor of Col. Loren Prescot Stewart, of Belfast, Maine, killed in action in the Philippines last January. The field was dedicated yesterday at ceremonies attended by Colonel Stewart's widow, and daughter, Josephine. Colonel Stewart was Executive Officer at Camp Blanding from March until October last year.

Openings for Army Commissions—Openings for 63 additional volunteer officer candidates were authorized for the month of August, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command. This increase in the normal quota will apply only to candidates for anti-aircraft artillery, who have technical education and experience. Only those classified in 3-A under Selective Service are eligible for V. O. C. training. Applications must be made through the Local Boards.

His Face Was Red—Things went a bit wrong during a field problem at Fort Devens yesterday and the Lieutenant Colonel grabbed a "walkie-talkie" (field radio).

After he delivered a withering "dressing down" and new instructions to battalion headquarters he roared into the mike—"Got that?"

There wasn't even a bit of static to relieve the dead silence.

Then a near-by private timidly spoke.

"Excuse me, sir," he mumbled as he flipped on the transmitting switch.

Women Lining Up For Naval Reserve

Today is the deadline for application from prospective "Waves" for appointment to the first indoctrination class of the Women's Naval Reserve to open at Smith College on Aug. 28, it was announced yesterday at the First Naval District headquarters.

Preliminary applications received after today will be held for consideration for later classes, the Navy stated.

Woods Firm Officials Leave All to Army

Harry C. Dodge, President of the S. A. Woods Company, and Kingsland Dunwoody, General Manager of the plant, have been removed from any part in the possession or operation of the plant which was seized by the Army on Wednesday night, an Army statement disclosed.

The 92-year-old-plant, which has been largely engaged in manufacturing the projectile end of shells, was seized on orders from President Roosevelt after the management refused to comply with a War Labor Board directive.

The Army statement issued last night said:

"All connections of Henry C. Dodge with the possession and operation of the S. A. Woods Machine Company plant in South Boston were severed today.

"At the request of Maj. Ralph F. Gow, ordnance department, now operating the plant on orders of the Secretary of War, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Kingsland Dunwoody, Vice-President and General Manager, left the plant.

"Production in all departments proceeded smoothly. Minor difficulties in regards to identification passes of a few employees that existed had been completely adjusted."

The WLB directive had ordered the company to include maintenance of union membership and arbitration clauses in a union contract.

Mr. Dodge, who had offered to co-operate with the Army in production at the plant, said the exit of himself and Mr. Dunwoody from the plant was entirely peaceful. He said he had tried to see "eye to eye" with the Army's point of view and to give all co-operation possible toward consideration of the Army's problems.

Textile Man Says WLB Should Lift Wage Differential

A spokesman for northern cotton manufacturers said today that northern mill owners were disappointed that the War Labor Board did not remove the North-South wage differential in recently granting a 7½-cent hourly wage increase to northern cotton mill workers.

"With the industry being forced into a common mold by the OPA, it seems a most obvious justice that major regional discrepancies in labor costs should be removed," said Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufactures, in a statement. He added:

"In spite of clear recognition of the gravity of the differential problem, the Board's decision leaves the northern workers without protection against low-wage competition and legislates an advantage for the South when Northern and Southern mills are compelled to sell their products under price ceilings which take no account of regional differences in labor costs."

Three More Waacs Leaving Saturday

Three more officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps leave from North Station today for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the steadily growing women's Army is in training.

The prospective officers who will bid good-bye to their friends and civilian life tomorrow afternoon civilian life are:

Miss Stephaine Ann Podyunas, Pondville Hospital, Walpole;

Miss Esther Beatrice Karesky, 33 Jones Avenue, Dorchester;

Miss Alice Elizabeth McNiff, 112 Main Street, Hudson.

Another Ordnance Regiment

A recruiting campaign for a volunteer ordnance regiment — the third to be formed under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association, will be held in Brookline Aug. 26 and 27, it was announced today.

The Adjutant General has authorized establishment of the regiment to furnish a highly trained maintenance personnel for ordnance overseas base shops.

The volunteer regiment to be recruited in Massachusetts will be known as the 303d Ordnance Regiment. Heading the recruiting campaign in this area is E. C. Fitz-Henry, Worcester. Others on the committee are: Arthur E. Center, Springfield; E. H. Baker, Brookline; George Haddad, Pittsfield; Stephen Peirce, New Bedford; Dan O'Dea, Lowell; Harry B. Liggett, Boston, and James Toohey, Lawrence.

Applicants should apply at the office of T. C. Baker Company, 31 Boylston Street, Brookline, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 26 and 27, between 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

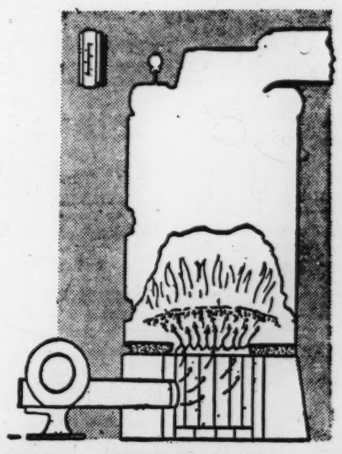
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE

HOME APPLIANCES, OPEN WEDNESDAY UNTIL 9 P. M. Please use Annex doors on Chauncy Street.

BURN COAL WITH YOUR OIL BURNER!

Stoket Grate



PROTECT YOURSELF from possible fuel oil shortage. Also save on your fuel bill by efficient burning of CHEAPEST grades of coal.

Tested and approved by John W. Peach, Chief Engineer, Johns Hopkins University.

$35 (PLUS SMALL INSTALLATION CHARGE)

Larger Sizes, $45 and $55

The STOKET GRATE rests on the present combustion chamber of your heater and uses your oil burner for forced draft. Your present thermostat continues to control temperature, cutting down fire-tending, helping to conserve coal, providing for EVEN heat. You burn such inexpensive fuel as pea coal, stoker coal, bituminous screenings or anthracite buckwheat. Installation can be made quickly. Come in—or mail the coupon below—NOW.

MAIL THIS COUPON

CSM-8-22

Jordan Marsh Company, M. O. Dept., Boston

Please send me further Information concerning the Stoket Grate.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

BUDGET PLAN AVAILABLE

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Japanese Look for Defeat —Of U. S.—in Short Time

Continued from Page 1

victory as the Japanese are of a Nipponese one. But unlike the Japanese—and unlike many Americans at home whose apparent views are contained in magazine and newspapers read for the first time in eight months at Lourenço Marques —they foresee a long, costly and difficult struggle before that victory comes.

It will be no easy task to defeat Japan for Tokyo holds a good many advantages.

If Japan were given five to 10 years of peace in which to develop the rich areas it has overrun—the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, and the East Indies—it would be impregnably intrenched in one of the very richest empires any country in modern times has ruled. Fortunately for those who fight it, it is still only potential. For so long as it must fight, Japan is not able to develop those areas to its needs.

Negotiated Peace

It is, therefore, understandable that Tokyo has already allowed hints to drop that a negotiated peace now or in the immediate future would find it receptive. Peace—to enable it to prepare at ease for new wars—would exactly suit Japan's plans and failure to secure it until it is too late is what the few farsighted Japanese fear.

Not only are the rubber and tin and oil which it has seized in the southern Pacific an advantage that Japan has to itself. Seizing them, it has cut the United Nations off from them as well.

It has other advantages. Its army and navy is a veteran fighting force seasoned through five years of war in China. Its troops are capable and courageous. The United States Marines taken prisoners at Wake had nothing but praise for the way the Japanese landing parties came through the surf in the face of a deadly machine gun fire without faltering. Japanese equipment is good. Japan posessses a tremendous labor supply in the native peoples now under its control. It is far closer to its bases, working on interior lines, than the United Nations, forced to go half around the world.

Willing to Sacrifice

The Japanese are united, willing to make any sacrifice. They can live and fight on food that is insufficient for American troops. Japan took the initiative, seized its main objectives and can hold them at far less cost in men and equipment than it will now take American to re-take them. Japan has, it must be admitted, won the first eight months of the war.

The single greatest handicap, however, is Japan's lack of shipping. Much has appeared in the American press of America's need for more and more merchant ships. Japan needs merchant ships as much or more than the United States does.

When the war began last December, Japan possessed less than 6,000,000 tons of shipping, close to a quarter of which had already been requisitioned by the Navy. Today Japan must supply its armies by ship at distant Wake Island, in New Guinea, in the Dutch East Indies. Back from the treasure chests it has seized it must carry the sinews of war it has taken. It stretches its shipping facilities very, very thinly and with each ship an American bomber sinks off Rabaul and with each tanker a Dutch submarine sends to the bottom off Java, the string is drawn tighter.

Diplomacy at Home

With shipbuilding facilities hardly able to meet the sudden demand imposed upon them, it is axiomatic that if United Nations sinkings of Japanese merchant ships is greater than its building program, the day may come when a Tokyo announcement, in typical Japanese indirection, will say: "The objectives of the campaign having been realized, the Imperial forces on the island of Wake—or New Britain, or the Andamans—were withdrawn this morning."

With each of those withdrawals —if and when they come—the United Nations will be presented with new and more advanced bases still closer to the main concentrations of Japanese forces and still near Japan's main communications lines with sinkings still more likely and frequently. Once the back steps start they will be difficult to stop even though it is generally agreed the Japanese can and will put up a tenacious and bitter fight before the withdrawals become a rout.

"Many Japanese spinning men think our idle spindles should work overtime now to produce goods for sale in the newly acquired regions of the south," one of Japan's most prominent cotton textile men said to a meeting of associates in Osaka last February. "That is not so. Every piece of metal we can lay our hands on should be put into the manufacture of ships. If we do that successfully we will later be able to sell Japanese textiles in the southern regions of the 'Co-Prosperity Sphere.' If the ships are not built we will not have to think of selling goods in the south or elsewhere."

By Rail Where Possible

To meet that threat to sea-borne commerce the Japanese have already moved to employ train service where possible.

A tunnel was finished recently linking the two main Japanese islands of Kyushu and Honshu under the Straits of Shimonoseki.

Plans have already been studied for the construction of a 120-mile tunnel between Japan and the Asiatic mainland at the southern and eastern tip of Korea.

Rail communications between Singapore and Indo-China and China proper are rapidly being repaired and constructed where no tracks existed before. The land is unbelievably rugged and full of guerrilla foes. It would be a feat of the first magnitude if a train should run direct from Singapore to Shanghai. Certainly it will not run for months or years, but the Japanese are working on the problem with a full load of energy.

In June the Japanese undertook what were described as the usual "mop-up" operations in China's coastal provinces. The communiqués made it obvious that special attention was being made to the airfields built and under construction for use by American bombers.

Afraid of Raids

Foreigners jumped to the conclusion that the Japanese were much afraid of United States Flying Fortresses in great numbers coming over Japan's paper and wood cities. They undoubtedly were. Destruction of the airfields that could be used for such raids was certainly one objective of the "mop-up" drives.

But the airfields that were the objective of the attacks were also airfields which could and would have been used for operations much nearer the bases—the harassing of Japan's lengthy sea-lines up and down the China coast.

Destruction of a 15,000-ton ship slogging north toward Formosa or Nagasaki with sorely needed rice from Thailand or moving south with supplies for troops in Borneo would be as valuable a military victory as bombs over a Japanese city.

The Japanese High Command naturally understands all this. It is for that reason that Japan has pinned its hopes for victory on speed. To win completely Japan must win as fast as possible. It must deprive the United Nations of bases close to Japan's main communications lines. It is for that reason that it has ranged far and wide across the Pacific—at Wake, in the Aleutians, in the Solomons.

Every United Nations base taken is a threat to Japanese shipping that is removed. Conversely every United Nations base held and every Japanese thrust turned back as at Midway and the Coral Sea is a defeat for it. The longer Japan fails to win the less chance it has of ultimate victory. America certainly has to dig in and face a lengthy war but the war can be won.

Insured Mortgages At 6-Month Peak

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The volume of new home mortgages accepted for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration reached a new six-months' peak in the first half of this year despite wartime limitations on materials and labor.

Abner H. Ferguson, FHA Commissioner, announced today that the mortgages insured totaled $449,555,650, an increase of $16,820,400 or 3.9 per cent over the corresponding 1941 period, which was the previous high mark.

Only 21 States and the District of Columbia gained in volume, compared with last year, the records fluctuating from an increase of 222.6 per cent in Nevada to a decrease of 98.6 per cent in North Dakota.

The variations reflected, Mr. Ferguson said, the impact of the country's conversion to a total war basis, with substantial gains in States having important war activities, while home building "practically stopped" in some others.

Negro's Enlistment Brings $127 Raise

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—A Negro with 12 children, who was earning $52.80 a month as a WPA worker until recently, has enlisted in the Army as a private at the equivalent of $180 a month.

Percy Dewey Potter, who volunteered for service in the World War I is now in uniform—and his draft board calculated today that payments to Mr. Potter and his dependents would reach the $180 figure.

Board members said Mrs. Potter will receive from the Government $50 a month for herself (counting $22 subtracted from Mr. Potter's Army pay), $12 for the first child and $90 for nine other children not contributing to the family income. By adding in the $28 remaining to Potter after the deduction for his wife, the board said, the $180 total would be obtained.

New York Laundry

Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning

Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage

400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

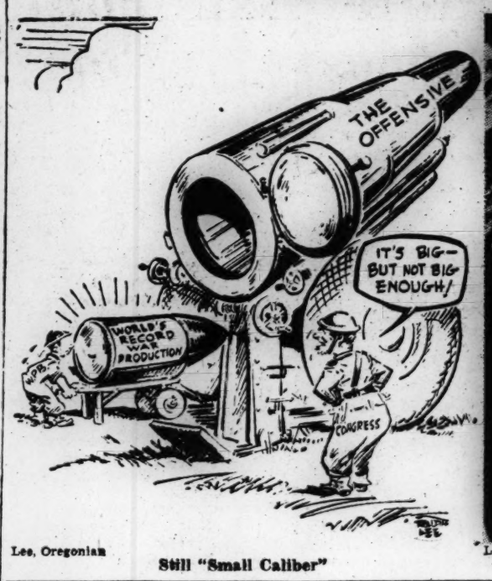
1867 — 1942

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family

Cohen Brothers

Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Cartoons in the News: Clear the Decks for Action!



Lee, Oregonian
Still "Small Caliber"

Lambert, Chicago Sun
How to Insure Victory

Thomas, Detroit News
Can't Be Tough Abroad and Soft at Home

Marines Smash Japanese Raid on Solomons

Continued from Page 1

patrols and enemy detachments, have been in progress since the initial Marine landings the night of Aug. 7, the communiqué said.

But on the night of Aug. 19 700 well-equipped Japanese landed from speed boats outside the Marines' lines, on an unnamed island, and attempted a breakthrough.

"During the darkness, only hand-to-hand fighting was possible," the communiqué said, "but with the breaking of day the Marines were able to maneuver. While one battalion held the front line, another battalion moved to a flank and drove the then withdrawing Japanese to the beach.

"The action continued until late afternoon. Of the 700 Japanese, 670 are dead, the rest prisoners. Marine losses were 28 killed and 72 wounded."

Marines Add Page To Brilliant Record

Marines in the Solomons, commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, thus "added another page to their history of outstanding achievement," the communiqué noted.

The communiqué also told of a clash between a Marine patrol and a Japanese detachment in the Solomons on Aug. 19 in which the Americans lost only 6 killed and 13 wounded while wiping out the enemy unit of 92 officers and men, who continued resistance "until the last man was killed."

Maj. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, who in November, 1940, left film producing in Hollywood, Calif., for active service in the Marine Corps, was second in command of the Marine detachment which raided Makin Island in the Gilbert group on Aug. 17. The commander was Lieut. Col. Evaans F. Carlson, while Commander John W. Haines directed the entire operation which was covered by fleet units.

In another communiqué Admiral Nimitz said the Marines made a successful landing and accomplished their objective of destroying seaplane installations. Following the action, the force withdrew, the Admiral said, giving a different version than the Tokyo Radio which broadcast that a landing force of about 200 Americans "had been repulsed."

"Known enemy losses inflicted by the Marines are at least 80 Japanese killed, radio installations and stores destroyed, and one large and one small seaplane destroyed on the water," the communiqué said.

Losses were suffered by the enemy in heavy bombing attacks dealt by their own confused aircraft which arrived from other bases to assist their beleaguered countrymen.

"Ships of our expedition gunned and sank one small transport and one gunboat," the communiqué said. "Considering the nature of this operation our forces suffered only moderate losses."

Russian Front:

Attack Staged In Bend of Don

Russian advices said Red Army men had driven back the Germans in the Kletskaya area of the Don Bend northwest of Stalingrad by a surprise attack last night while the Germans continued to attack in other southern theaters.

Close-quarter fighting developed from the Soviet thrust and Nazi survivors were reported to have left on the battlefield 200 fallen, 2 field guns, 8 machine guns, 13 munitions trucks, and a radio station.

This relatively limited operation and a report that Russian detachments, forced ever deeper into the Central Caucasus, had pinched off and wiped out German vanguards in the hills southeast of Pyatigorsk were balanced by acknowledgement of sustained Nazi attacks southeast of Kletskaya, northeast of Kotelnikovski, and southeast of Krasnodar.

The Moscow Radio said Soviet forces southeast of Kletskaya were launching one counterattack after another and in some places were throwing the Nazis on the defensive.

The German advance guards, comprising mostly automatic riflemen, which have crossed the Don at its curve southwest of Kletskaya in an attempt to establish a bridgehead only about 40 miles from Stalingrad, were declared by Moscow newspapers to be suffering heavy punishment. A machine-gun ambush accounted for about 60 riflemen, it was announced.

German Infantry Caught in Trap

Soviet troops were said to be cutting down a German infantry column mouse-trapped behind a minor Nazi tank penetration southwest of Stalingrad.

A Russian communiqué reported the invaders had lost heavily in that sector—centered along a 95-mile railway line from Kotelnikovski—and were throwing in reserves.

Twelve tanks of a 50-tank formation were declared knocked out of action and about 300 Germans killed in a battle against an unyielding Soviet front.

However, new Russian withdrawals were recorded below both Pyatigorsk and Krasnodar, but the Soviet Information Bureau said Red Army motor crews of one unit killed over 1,000 German officers and men in three days and destroyed 12 tanks and a number of trucks.

Russians on the northwestern front—part of an area in which they have been probing on the offensive—were reported to have driven the Germans from a populated place, killed several hundred, and destroyed Six German tanks and four enemy blockhouses.

The German High Command in a radiocast from Berlin said that German and Rumanian troops had captured Krymskaya and Kurtshanskaya, towns in the lower Kuban Rivey Valley, while other Axis forces had dislodged the Russians from fortified mountain positions in the Caucasus.

Weather conditions and terrain were described as extremely difficult.

On the front west of Moscow, several Soviet tank attacks failed east of Vyazma and Rzhev, the German communiqué said.

Timor Bombed:

Japanese Base Target of Allies

Dispatches from Australia said Allied bombers struck their second successive blow Friday at the Japanese-occupied village of Maobisse, Portuguese Timor, and a Royal Australian Air Force spokesman declared "they finished off what remained after the Thursday attack."

A Japanese Zero fighter, one of three which rose to challenge the raiders, was shot down into the sea. One Allied plane was lost, the first to fall in more than a dozen successive attacks against Timor military bases and shipping.

Activity in the northeastern sector (New Guinea and New Britain) was reported limited to reconnaissance.

Lockheed Hudsons made up the force which blasted Maobisse's crossroads building areas. The Zero was shot down in a 30-minute battle over mountains, valleys, and sea by a bomber which had been forced from the Allied formation.

The victor then withdraw. Details concerning the fate of the one American plane lost were not announced.

U. S. Evaluation On Widener Art Called 'Absurd'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—J. Stogdell Stokes, President of the Philadelphia Art Museum, described as "absurd" today the $3,900,000 evaluation placed on the famous Widener art collection by the Treasury Department.

He said the collection is worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

At the same time, the State of Pennsylvania announced that it would make its own appraisal for the purpose of fixing the amount of State inheritance taxes that must be paid before the treasures can be moved to the National Gallery at Washington. The tax is computed at the rate of 5 per cent of the total value.

President Roosevelt disclosed the Treasury's estimate in asking Congress yesterday to authorize an appropriation of $195,000 to pay the tax. He said the Government's estimate of the value had been ascertained "by the most careful and expert appraisal which could be obtained."

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia offered the collection to the Government on condition that the gift would not result in the payment of any inheritance tax by the Widener estate. The collection was assembled by his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener.

Ralph R. Umsted, counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, said the State's appraisal would be made as soon as official notification is received that the collection is to go to the National Gallery. If Widener or the Gallery fails to agree with the State estimate, the question might go into the courts for settlement.

Bissell Commands Far East Air Force

By the Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 22 —Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander in Chief of Allied forces in China, announced today that Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell of Kane, Pa., has been placed in command of air forces in China, Burma, and India.

Ship Seizure:

14 Danish Boats Taken by British

The British Admiralty announced today that 14 Danish fishing vessels had been seized and moved into British ports.

Denmark is German-occupied. The Admiralty communiqué said the seizures were in line with a warning issued last month that vessels proceeding outside costal waters in the North Sea would do so at their own risk and peril.

Battle at Sea:

German Planes Attack Convoy

A fierce naval and air battle Friday off Cape Saint Vincent, southwest tip of Portugal 200 miles northwest of British Gibraltar, apparently was an attack on a British convoy, according to dispatches from Lisbon.

A British Sunderland bomber fell into the Atlantic off Sagres. Two Portugual seaplanes flew out to rescue the survivors but reported the bomber already had been taken in tow by a British warship in the convoy.

Presumably it was an engagement between German long-range bombers operating from Southern France, and British ships traveling the British-Gibraltar sea route, but no particulars were given. Such clashes have been frequent.

A Reuters dispatch quoted the Vichy Radio as saying a British cruiser and four destroyers had left Gibraltar traveling north westward toward the Portuguese tip.

Nazis Dig Hangars On Southern Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Aug. 22

The Germans have become so sensitive to aircraft losses on the South Russian front that they now are building underground hangars in open steppes.

Anyone who knows the complex demands of modern war can realize what effort that takes even with engineers as good as the Germans.

Egyptian Front:

RAF Attacks Axis Columns

Despite dust storms which prevented widespread aerial operations over the Egyptian front, Royal Air Force fighter-bombers successfully attacked Axis vehicles and troop concentrations Friday, according to dispatches from Cairo.

Land activity, however, apparently, was confined to artillery exchanges in the northern and central sectors and to night patrol skirmishes.

One German plane was shot down over the Nile Delta and an Italian aircraft was destroyed off Cyprus, a British announcement said.

Russia: No Substitute Valid For Second Front on Land

Continued from Page 1

briefer Moscow visit. Lately there had been recurring reports of Soviet dissatisfaction with the amount of Allied support.

For exactly 14 months now the Russians almost single-handed have borne the concentrated impact of the German war machine backed by the combined manpower and economic resources of the Nazi-occupied and satellite European States.

The Russians have taken and inflicted terrific punishment, but now with the Germans deep in the Caucasus it is a problem of how long they can continue effective resistance unless something drastic is done to divert at least a portion of the concentrated Nazi striking power.

One Insistant Question

Today in Russia there is one question and one question only on the lips of every articulate citizen. It is: "When will the second front be opened?"

In the popular mind and in Kremlin circles this matter of a second front has become crucial. By comparison all other questions such as increased flow of war materials recede into the background.

In Russia selectivity of published news provides an important barometer of policy.

For weeks now the Soviet press has daily printed long reports of popular movement and clamor on the part of trade union and other organizations in America and Britain for immediate opening of a second front. Far more space is devoted in the newspapers to the guerrilla exploits of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch in Yugoslavia than to RAF raids on Germany.

Land Diversion Vital

To the Russians a second front means specifically a land invasion of the European continent and no substitute. To any objection they argue: "Aren't there 3,000,000 fighting men in Britain? Even if an invasion attempt failed to establish a permanent foothold it would still achieve the purpose of drawing pressure from us."

Nor can one impress the Russians by quoting probable casualty figures of several hundred thousand when the Russians themselves have had more than 5,000,000 fighting men put out of action. More than 40,000,000 of their total civilian population have been lost to Russia through casualties or occupation of Soviet areas by the Nazis. One can't fight this war to win on such a basas they point out.

Russia would probably continue fighting whatever happens. But though Russian morale has been magnificent, the sacrifices and suffering they have already been subjected to might have broken people made of less stern stuff, and should the struggle continue long at the present tempo without any prospect of relief even they might reach the limit of endurance.

All these considerations were doubtless in the minds of Mr. Churchill and his aids as they winged to Moscow above the clouds, and unless the Prime Minister had something very positive to say and something specific to offer on a crucial point it is doubtful that he would have undertaken the long and hazardous journey. Conclusive results of the Moscow journey should be soon apparent.

Work-or-Fight Bill Is Up in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 22 (AP)—A wartime "work or fight" bill making it unlawful for any able-bodied man between the ages of 17 and 55 not to accept employment for at least 35 hours in any calendar week was introduced at a special session of the State Legislature here today.

The Act declared it to be "the duty of every able-bodied male resident of this State between the ages of 17 and 55 years to be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade, or employment whenever a state of war exists in which the United States of America is one of the belligerents."

Any person not so employed and "who shall willfully fail or refuse to be employed for at least 35 hours in a calendar week shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $100 or be imprisoned for a term not to exceed three months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The bill provides that ownership of money or property from which he receives an income sufficient to support himself and dependents shall not be a defense.

Illegal Radio Sets Imperil War Efforts

Continued from Page 1

sembling home-made parts to construct illegal transmitters.

Some alert civic leaders in Massachusetts, headed by Miss Katherine Lyford of the Massachusetts Civic League, are in favor of outright freezing of the sales of radio parts. Ever since February they have been endeavoring to secure a freezing order from the WPB.

The reluctance of the WPB to issue a freezing order on transmitting parts has caused considerable concern among officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and responsible bureaus of the Army and Navy, according to the Civic League.

The Civic League makes the point that while the F. B. I. has been seizing short-wave sets from aliens, the aliens and their relatives can freely go to the retail stores and buy equipment.

The Federal Communications Commission, the Civic League adds, has been cornering illegal alien transmitters but there is no assurance that its monitoring system can check all signals. Even though the F. C. C. monitors all the radio wave lengths, illegal transmitters could operate in one portion while the monitoring system is checking in another portion of the wave band. The illegal signal would also have tobe on the air long enough in order for the F. C. C. to get a cross bearing on it to determine the location of the sender.

While favoring all safeguards and regulations which the Government has placed upon its membership, the American Radio Relay League is of the opinion that a law freezing the sales of radio parts might hamper illegal transmissions though it would not seriously defer enemy agents from getting on the air.

According to Kenneth B. Warner, secretary of the A. R. R. L., "it is perfectly amazing what could be constructed in the way of radio apparatus out of tin cans, metal cutters, wire, and pliers." Mr. Warner knows whereof he speaks inasmuch as the A. R. R. L., parent organization of virtually all radio amateurs, publisher of a monthly magazine Q S T, and an annual amateur's handbook, has spent years encouraging the ingenuity of American youth in radio apparatus designing and construction. It was largely through the efforts of the A. R. R. L. in exploring the higher (shortwave) frequencies that commercial interests began to see their possibilities for long-distance communication.

Bahr Reiterates Loyalty to U. S. In Espionage Trial

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—For seven hours of cross-examination Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr steadfastly stuck to his story that he came to this country with the intention of turning over to the United States information he obtained in his relations with the Gestapo.

He insisted yesterday he never intended to go through with the plan he and the German Gestapo agreed upon in Germany and had mental reservations when he told the Gestapo he would act for them here. The former Buffalo, N. Y., engineering honor student asserted he was innocent of the espinage charge, only accepting Gestapo instructions so as to be able to return to this country.

Then, Assistant United States Attorney Thorn Lord asked the defendant whether, after making a long statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation outlining his negotiations with the Gestapo, he had made a final remark to an F. B. I. agent.

Bahr was silent for some time and then replied:

"I asked him what do you think about this whole business? How much do you think I could be punished?"

Mr. Lord abruptly ended his examination and Bahr left the stand, walking to his seat.

The Government contends Bahr came here as a spy, had no intention of aiding this country, and his question as to possible punishment indicated consciousness of guilt.

Bahr was arrested July 6 aboard the diplomat exchange liner Drottningholm in Jersey City, N. J., and made the lengthy statement which forms the basis of the Government's case on July 9.

The trial was adjourned until Monday with indications it would reach the jury of six men and six women soon afterwards.

The defense said it would rest in a few hours and Federal Judge William F. Smith said he had been informed both sides would be completed shortly.

One of 12 Warrants For Super-Salesman

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Federal warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of John Factor, former millionaire stock salesman, and 11 others on charges that they defrauded 300 persons of $1,000,000 since 1939 in transactions involving whisky warehouse receipts.

SUNSHINE FASHIONS
Burdines
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resortwear at 3 Stores
MIAMI . MIAMI BEACH . WEST PALM BEACH

New Middle East Chiefs 'Fighters'

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22 — Britain's new commanders in the Middle East—Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander in Supreme Command and Lieut. Gen. Bernard Law Montgomery in charge of the Eighth Army—are two of the British Army's strongest proponents of ruthless, driving offensive tactics.

Both are relatively young to be generals. Both are noted for their "toughness" and physical virility. Both are well-liked by their men, and, above all, both are known for the emphasis upon attack combat.

This correspondent has met both generals on the home front here.

Earlier this summer I was out on maneuvers with Canadian and British troops and General Montgomery deliberately was testing to determine the full limits of their endurance.

Armored formations and infantry were in the field for a fortnight on hard rations with no more equipment than they could expect to take with them on an invasion of the continent and they marched and countermarched, were deprived of sleep, subjected to every sort of fatigue test that would tax the organizing capacity of officers and the physical powers and morale of the men.

Directed Both Sides

General Montgomery was directing the entire show in the capacity of Secretary of State for both imaginary countries in conflict and he certainly didn't spare himself.

This sparsely-built, keen-eyed general is himself an extremely virile man. When he was commander of the Fifth Corps in England, it is said that he insisted that all of his officers under 45 should do a seven-mile run once a week. This order was later replaced by one stating that the course should be a six-mile run in a full marching order. His staff are also required to do a quarter hour of physical exercises each morning.

His insistence upon all of his senior officers—as well as junior ones and other ranks—being 100 per cent fit, is a byword in Army circles.

I once found myself marching 20 miles across country all night with a battle patrol which General Montgomery thought war correspondents might like to study at close range. He was very much amused when only one of the newspapermen who started showed up at parade the next day.

[Editor's Note: Mr. Stead modestly refrains from mentioning that he was the one newspapermen who turned up. His confreres, who are familiar with him at cricket, on one-mile swims, and almost-record bicycle races from Land's End to John o'Groat's, were not surprised.]

Firm Disciplinarian

General Montgomery doesn't drink alcohol or smoke. He is a firm disciplinarian and is strongly in favor of Army commands in the field being held by young men.

Neither he nor his commander in chief, General Alexander, is a tank expert. This explains the appointment of Maj. Gen. R. L. McCreery as Chief of Staff to General Alexander, and of Maj. Gen. H. Lumsden to take command of the 30th Armored corps in Egypt. Both Generals McCreery and Lumsden are leading tank experts.

General Alexander has always been rated as an ideal leader for desperate enterprises. He was responsible for founding the battle schools which are now established all over the country here for advanced intense attack training of troops under actual fighting conditions. Yet paradoxically his name is mainly associated with the two biggest retreats of the war—Dunkirk and Burma. These difficult jobs he did with great success. At Dunkirk he was the last Army man to leave the heavily blasted beaches.

Castles in the Sand

There are many classic anecdotes which will probably find their way into the history books about how General Alexander together with a naval officer toured the beaches and harbors of Dunkirk after all the British forces had left, searching for stragglers. And also how General Alexander passed away time building sand castles on the beach at Dunkirk while all the time under heavy Nazi artillery fire.

After a period as General Officer Commanding the Southern Command, he took charge of the British Army in Burma last March after the fall of Rangoon and pitted about 25,000 men without air cover in protracted withdrawing action against four times that number of Japanese. He brought four-fifths of his forces over the only mountain trail into India before the monsoon broke and made the road impassable. He marched and battled alongside his men for four months which cost the advancing Japanese heavy losses and gave Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, India Commander in Chief, time to organize the defense of India.

General Alexander's notion of defense is a constant counterattack and infiltration. His motto, "Attack, attack and attack again, even when you are on the defensive," is well known in Army circles.

General Alexander is 50 years old—four years junior to General Montgomery. He commanded a battalion of Irish Guards in the first World War at the age of 24. He was a major general at 45, the youngest in the British Army. He "went over top" 30 times, won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross, and was five times mentioned in dispatches.

By a Staff Artist

Lieut. Gen. Harold Alexander

Who this week was placed in command of British forces in the Middle East.

By a Staff Artist

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery

Named recently to command the British Eighth Army in North Africa.

Swiss Role in World Red Cross Matched by Own Home Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Besides bearing the major support of the International Red Cross, Swiss citizens are continuing to develop a rather extensive private social service of their own.

It is unpublicized, often almost secret, as benefactors seek anonimity. But it is having a far-reaching effect in relieving some of the suffering which has been escaped in large measure in the republic itself.

Typical is the case in Zürich. When that city heard of the suffering in the town of Beauvais, a French industrial town of similar proportions to Zürich Zürich's burghers got together and took action. A canvass of the town was taken and 65,575 francs were collected.

A Zürich construction firm was commissioned to build three large barracks with double floors, double walls and every possible protection against dampness and cold. These were packed into five freight cars and driven over the rails to Beauvais.

Room With 30 Beds

Today the three barracks stand in the city of Beauvais with the Swiss Federal flag and the Zurich cantonal banner flying over their roofs. The great central barrack contains a room with 30 beds in tidy rows two high, a wash room and two other rooms. A large well-lit room serves as common room for 50 to 60 children and contains tables which can be folded up to grant the children enough room to stretch around.

One of the other barracks contains a kitchen, an office with equipment and a canteen where 100 children can be fed in shifts. The third barrack serves as a nursery.

The children who sleep in the Zürich beds and eat at the Zürich tables covered with new oil cloth are sent to the barracks by the "assistance publique" of the City of Beauvais. They are chiefly children up to six years of age who have previously been quartered in the wing of a half-ruined building, which was dark and damp.

The larger children are taken care of in the playground and the common room by a teacher sent and paid by the citizens of Zürich. This is especially good for the many mothers who are compelled to work for a living and who have children still too small to be left alone. Instead of running wild upon the streets they eat, play and receive instruction in the Zürich barracks.

Children of Many Lands

Another private Swiss social welfare organization is the Society for Child War Victims. With its office in one of Bern's quiet alleys this Society has aided children of many lands. Along with the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants and the Pro Polonia it aided the Polish children affected by the war. Preparations were made to receive Finnish children in Switzerland when the Finnish-Russian peace was made.

With the German invasion when 5,000,000 refugees were homeless in southern France, the Society distributed powdered milk to the children of the refugees as they crowded in railway stations and empty lots. "Flying canteens" were organized which could travel rapidly from city to city administering aid wherever it was most needed. At the height of this activity 12,500 children received Swiss milk, cheese, and dried fruit daily. The Swiss themselves have been struck by the general European food shortage since then and are now unable to feed more than 2,000 French children daily. Limitations had to be placed on the export of foodstuffs by the Federal Government to check the eagerness of people to give and to insure Switzerland's own economic defense.

Since food could no longer be exported the Swiss developed the idea of "foster parents" — each "foster parent" pledging to pay 10 francs per month toward the feeding of some foreign child. About 6,000 such pledges were sold in Switzerland—3,800 for French children, 600 for Belgian, 700 for Finnish and 250 for Polish children. The relationship of "foster parent" is really a very personal one. Photos are exchanged as well as letters of thanks and greeting. Not only individuals but school and Sunday-school classes and private clubs or groups are "foster parents."

Six Homes Founded

But many children nowadays cannot be aided by money grants—they wander homeless from place to place, sometimes staying with people who can but poorly support them. Hence the Society for Child War Victims is founding homes in which these children can live. Six have already been founded. One chiefly for French children is near the Lake d'Annecy, and another in a castle in Department Ariège harbors 100 Jewish children from Belgium. Homes at St. Cergues and Chambon shelter children of all nationalities, chiefly from the resort towns of Talloires and Faverges. In Banyuls, near Perpignan, small children from camp Rivesaltes are received and cared for. In all up to now there are 320 children in these homes under Swiss direction.

Near the Spanish internment camp at Argelès most remarkable is the maternity home at Elne which has been a great aid to the mothers among the Spanish refugees of Southern France. Since its founding it has been occupied up to the last bed.

One of the most difficult social tasks of all which the Swiss are undertaking is to bring underprivileged children from war-struck lands into their peaceful mountains as guests for two or three months at a time. This involves the problem of transportation, feeding clothing and most difficult of all the distribution of the children among families congenial to their temperament where they will feel at home.

Scripture Study in High Schools

By Religious News Service

MONTREAL — Beginning next September, Bible study will be a compulsory subject in all high schools in the Province of Quebec coming under the control of Protestant School Boards.

[Control of public education in Quebec is divided under two separate directing bodies, the Protestant Committee, and the Roman Catholic Committee, respectively, of the Council of Education.]

Up to the present, Scripture knowledge and religious and moral education have been required subjects in elementary grades, but not in the high schools. Following pressure from several religious bodies, and strong recommendations by the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners, the governmental authority has decided to introduce Scripture study in the higher grades. It will form part of the English course, and English examinations at the end of the year will include questions on Bible subjects.

Asia Wants Its Place In World of Freedoms

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The last fortnight has seen a gradual re-emergence into the limelight of one of the most vital issues of the global war:

What of the future of Asia?

From China, India, and other parts of the world have come renewed demands that the United Nations declare a free Asia—an Asia freed not only of Japanese tyranny and aggression but of more subtle Western domination and influence—as one of their primary victory aims.

Whether the United Nations will take formal cognizance of these demands at this crucial military hour remains to be seen. But it seems clear that some Allied pronouncement in regard to Asia must be made in the near future.

The support given by the Chinese press to Mohandas K. Gandhi and his "Independence Now" movement in India is plainly indicative of China's intense preoccupation with a postwar Asian order.

Revival of Pan-Asianism

In a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Chungking on Aug. 11 Guenther Stein pointed out that developments in the Pacific and the crisis in India had brought a strong revival of Pan-Asianism in China.

China's general attitude appears to have been succinctly summed up by the influential newspaper Ta Kung Pao in these words:

"We are in sympathy with all Asiatic nations seeking their freedom and ready to extend to them our assistance. National freedom is an important item in the Atlantic Charter and that pledge should apply not only to Europe but to Asia as well, not excepting India. In fighting aggression scores of nations are shedding their blood for what—for freedom. This is the basic spirit of the United Nations. Once this spirit is gone this war will have lost its significance and will degenerate into aimless conflict."

The necessity for clear-cut thinking at this time on the future of Asia is seen by Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands Colonial Minister and an outstanding authority on Far Eastern affairs.

"After the war," Dr. van Mook said in a recent speech in Edinburgh, "the people of the Far East, comprising half the world's population, must be accepted as equal partners with the peoples of the west."

And in Washington on Aug. 17 Senator Thomas (D) of Utah boldly asserted in the Senate that the United States and Great Britain ought to renounce the extraterritorial rights they gained in China 100 years ago.

But the Chinese and other Oriental peoples fighting the Japanese have left no doubt that they want something more than unofficial statements in their behalf.

Some advices from the Far East have contained overtones of regret that more specific mention of Asia and its rights was not made in the formal statements from Washington and London commemorating the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

Such a recognition of Asia's struggle toward freedom and equality, it is felt in some quarters, might have helped to allay the uncertainty and uneasiness of the Chinese over developments in India.

Unquestionably the Chinese Government and informed Chinese opinion accept the military necessity of safeguarding India from a fall into chaos which would make it easy prey for Japan. Yet they are apparently gravely concerned lest there be any obscuration of the essential role that national freedom must play everywhere as the moral basis of the war.

The Chinese Government's own newspaper, the Central Daily News, has emphasized this latter point as follows:

"Sir Stafford Cripps promised India freedom after the war yet on the other hand it is clear that Indian leaders have been arrested because of their struggle for freedom. Under such circumstances irrespective of the right and wrong involved the confidence of the Indian people in the United Nations will inevitably be affected and to the enemy this will mean material for propaganda detrimental to the United Nations. The arrest of Gandhi, Nehru, and others who have the support of the majority of Indian people does not solve the problem."

The Chinese, of course, are only too painfully aware of the strong influence Japanese propaganda has exerted on the peoples of the Orient with its dishonest use of the slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics."

Cause of Indifference

"Asia for the Asiatics" has found a ready response from Orientals since the early days of the twentieth century.

China's dominant party, the Kuomintang, for example, has always maintained as one of its ultimate goals the liberation not only of the Chinese but of all the subjected and semi-subjected races of the East.

The prevalence of this sentiment is one of the principal reasons why except in the Philippines and in China itself the peoples of the Far East have been either indifferent or hostile to the cause of the United Nations.

Tokyo has been insidiously repeating the charge that the white races seek only to regain the right to exploit the peoples and riches of the East.

The Orientals apparently will listen to this claim until the West says or does something to make them think otherwise.

Russia Revives Stakhanovism To Offset Loss of Supplies

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For years a magic word, for years forgotten, Stakhanovism has again become the production slogan of Soviet Russia. As the Nazis advance deeper into Russia, cutting off more of the Soviet supplies, industries and manpower, each worker in the fields, mines or factories must boost his production to win this war of survival.

This is what has brought back the almost forgotten movement of the years from 1935 to 1938. Once more it appears to be having the desired result. The Russian Deputy Commissar for the aircraft industry, for example, has reported in the official Pravda on a most remarkable case, in fact a hardly believable case of Stakhanovism.

One milling worker in an aircraft plant, the Soviet Cabinet member said, has by means of a new and ingenious method been able to do the work of 63 planners, 55 fitters, and 15 millers. Others have not quite reached this degree of efficiency, but increases in production by 500, 1,000 and even more than 2,000 per cent have been registered.

This is even better than the once puzzling achievements of the simple worker who gave the movement its name. In a few days it will be exactly seven years since an unknown coal miner of the Donets basin, Alexei Stakhanov, became world famous over night. It was literally over night, for during the night from Aug. 30 to Aug. 31, 1935, he alone mined 102 tons of coal at a depth of 1,400 feet below the surface.

Became National Hero

Stakhanov's achievement was rightly praised. At that time it was equal to the nightly output of 14 men. The Soviet officials quickly realized the propagandistic and psychologic value of a movement making the unknown miner a national hero. He was sent to the Stalin Industrial Academy and held up as an example for every worker in the country.

Joseph Stalin himself led the campaign and quickly Stakhanovite brigades sprang up all over the vast Soviet Union. The press kept writing feature, news and editorializing articles on the subject. The Government agencies from the Polish frontier to the Japanese border published order after order and workers in every single workshop or factory eagerly debated the details of Stakhanovism at meetings, during lunch hours and in private circles. The deed of the clever coal miner had caught the imagination of 180 million people.

The results were amazing. Magnitogorsk, for example, then just in the process of completion, today the main bulwark of Soviet war industry beyond Hitler's reach, within one year, in 1936, made a profit of 112,000,000 rubles, mostly due to the growing Stakhanovism movement. The first gains in production were enormous and every gain, widely advertised by press and radio, further boosted the stocks of the new movement.

Within two years Stakhanovism caused a remarkable increase in industrial output. The gains were 60 per cent for iron ore, 25 per cent for coke, 90 per cent for pig iron, 50 per cent for steel, almost 100 per cent for rolled steel. Magnitogorsk was just one example. Similar achievements were made in other plants.

Men and Tools Overtaxed

But by and by, it appeared that Stakhanovism had not only great advantages but also dangerous disadvantages. The reckless, pauseless work resulted in a perilous overtaxation of machinery and traffic facilities, it ruined tools and tired men.

Production began to fluctuate and bottlenecks appeared in many places as the output of different materials and commodities became irregular.

It was also strictly opposed to the ideals of Bolshevism to create individual heroes. But it was helpful and thus the ideologic point was for some time purposely overlooked. In March, 1936, a new norm for production was set throughout the country, based on the new records brought about by Stakhanovism. The norms then set were from 10 to 100 per cent higher than the previous standard.

This was a definite achievement of Stakhanovism, but once the general level of production had thus been raised, the Soviet Government realized that the increase could not continue forever. The stress thereupon was laid less on the records of individuals than on the good results of the masses, and Stakhanovism gradually began to be forgotten.

However, as the first year of the Russo-German war drew to a close this spring, and Russia had to prepare for the decisive second summer, Stakhanovism was again taken up and its spell has worked anew.

In the past results of Stakhanovism used to be announced every six months. Now speed was necessary more than ever and since last May the Russian public has not been informed on the progress of the movement. Figures on production must be withheld for military reasons, but the few hints on the percentage of growing production have made it clear that the name Stakhanov is about to help the Russian nation take another decisive hurdle.

Soviet Tells Reich Big Attack Coming

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 22

The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast directed to Germany and heard by Reuters, asserted last night that "a great United Nations offensive against Germany is being prepared."

"The latest air raids on German cities in the East and West, as well as the raids by British-American forces on the French coast, are but preparations for further offensive operations," the announcer was quoted as saying.

New 'Power Blocs' Foreseen; Slum Reclamation Planned

LAKE COUCHICHING, Ontario, Aug. 22 (CP)—Postwar settlement and reconstruction will rest upon an international framework within which certain "power blocs" will act as counterweights upon one another, in the opinion of Dr. Hans Simons of the new School for Social Research, New York.

Speaking at a session of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs here, Dr. Simons suggested the commercial area of Northwestern Germany might be combined with similar areas in adjacent France, Luxemburg, and Belgium, to form one such bloc. Another bloc might be made of the industrial centers of Europe which lie further east. Others would be centered in the Western Hemisphere.

The new regime which he outlined would not mean the end of state governments, which would still be responsible for law enforcement, public works, and so on; but they would operate "within a frame of reference" of some international authorization order.

"It would be a new experiment in economic co-operation," he said. "Products of an industrial area would no longer be at the disposal of national governments, but would be distributed under international authority and thus the problem of disarmament would be solved."

Location of Armies

He said the problem of European reconstruction will answer itself largely according to where the victorious armies are at the end of the war.

"It will depend on our ability to go for a while after the war seems to be over," he said. The nation which makes the greatest contribution to victory for the United Nations will have the most attractive ideology for the vanquished peoples of Europe, both those we have been fighting and those the Axis has subjected, he added.

Dr. Simons said he did not believe the postwar era would be chaotic in Europe. "If we fight the war to a finish, military authority—of the United Nations—will replace German totalitarianism and there will be no intervening vacuum for chaos."

He warned against the "easy assumption" that Europe could be considered a continental entity after the war. He said that through growing facilities of air transport Western Europe was more closely linked with North America than with the contiguous land mass to the east. He suggested that the ideal of the "United States of Europe" is an empty one.

Easy With the Ax

He suggested that rather than "go in there with an ax and smash everything" connected with the Nazi regime, it would be wiser and easier to retain much of the present arrangement to use as a basis of rebuilding.

He said it would prove impracticable and perhaps unwise to guarantee to those driven from their homelands that they would be permitted to return. "We can compensate but we cannot always restore," he declared.

To dismember the German nation in order to effect lasting European peace Dr. Simons called "the poorest solution possible." Germany has numerical and industrial superiority in Europe and its nationalism would prove ineradicable by "political gerrymandering," he said. Rather the solution is to form "power blocs" to counterbalance German weight in the European scales, he asserted.

He said after the war Russia would "have the first say" in peace settlement, not because it will emerge from the war stronger than before, but because it will emerge stronger than Great Britain.

Britain's Position

Britain would need United States backing to play any prominent part in postwar Europe, he said, and it is unlikely the United States will have close interest in European affairs at the end of hostilities.

When asked if Canada should not let down its immigration barriers to Germans after the war, Dr. Simons said the popular conception of Germany as an overpopulated nation was false.

"Germany is definitely not one of the have-not nations," he said.

At a later session, Dr. Simon said he hoped for the establishment of a court of international equity, "to which lawyers should not be admitted—not a bench but a jury," through which a code of moral international authority would be set up.

He predicted the gradual disappearance of parliamentarianism as a form of democratic government and a greater tolerance for more primitive methods of rule. He added that he did not believe this trend would make the world any less democratic in the full sense.

He saw the implications of sacrifice of national prerogatives which lay in his vision of international co-operation. "Decisions cannot all be unanimous," he said. "To have international decisions, we must accept majority verdicts among nations."

Penal Code Necessary

He suggested that international authority could not be enforced without establishment of a form of international penal code.

Dr. Simons added that if the United Nations did not educate their peoples to consider the needs of postwar reconstruction now, when the time came to discuss them at a peace table the more politically-educated Axis nations would be enabled to evolve a world order of their own type.

He said the postwar world necessarily involved, as he envisioned it, a constant conflict between national and supra-national forces.

At another session of the institute's meeting here this week was panel discussion on the postwar possibilities of what was described as "a sort of reconstituted League of Nations." Taking part were S. Mack Eastman, formerly on the staff of the League of Nations Office, Geneva, Prof. A. R. M. Lower, of the University of Manitoba, L. K. Rosinger of the Foreign Policy Association, New York, David Lewis, National Secretary of the C. C. F., and Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago.

Yielding Sovereign Rights

Professor Viner said it was a serious mistake to assume the victorious United Nations would not be willing to give up sovereign rights. He said that now, after eight months of war, the people of the United States were already more united in the idea that nations could not face the future separately than they had been at any time during the first great war or at any time immediately following it.

Both Democrats and Republicans had committed themselves to a policy of future international co-operation, he said.

Asked how the other United Nations could be sure the United States would take active part in postwar organization, instead of following the example of the first world war, when it took no part in the implementation of the peace settlement, Professor Viner answered: "Everything turns on what the American people do."

Professor Viner gave as his belief that governments of the United Nations were moving toward international commitments as speedily as public opinion—particularly on the part of agricultural organizations, trade unions and big business—would allow them.

'Fighting Combination' Asked for Pacific

By the Canadian Press

Lake Couchiching, Ont., Aug. 22

The United Nations at war against the Axis in the Pacific must become "a fighting combination rather than a loose coalition," L. K. Rosinger of the Foreign Policy Association, New York, said in an address to the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs here recently.

Stressing the need for fuller co-operation and understanding of one another's war aims on the part of the anti-Axis powers, Mr. Rosinger said these aims must not be considered as merely military. A political system conducive to peace in the Far East must also be their common objective, he said.

Relatives Off Pier Of Diplomat Ship

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Regulations barring relatives and friends of those arriving on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm from the pier in Jersey City, N. J., have been announced by Harry M. Durning, Collector of Customs.

The ship is due next Tuesday.

Mr. Durning said it may be two or three days before all of the 1,451 passengers are disembarked from the Swedish ship. First to be permitted ashore, he said, would be United States diplomats, then, in order, foreign diplomats, passengers in transit to other countries, other American officials, other foreign officials, American citizens, and other passengers.

Special preparations have been made with the American Red Cross and Social Security Board by Government authorities to convey messages from friends and relatives to those on board.

LAKE COUCHICHING, Ontario, Aug. 21 (AP)—An outline for postwar rebuilding of blighted areas and slums on this continent was laid before the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs last night by Guy Greer of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington.

He said he envisioned postwar economy as one in which the key to substantially full employment would be new investment in amounts sufficient to re-employ all savings accruing from the economic system.

Chief among worthwhile projects in which such investment could be made would be the development of organized town rebuilding, he said.

He termed the "plight" into which large and small cities had drifted "little short of desperate." Main obstacles to immediate start on the work of reconstruction was the overvaluation of disused or slum areas in the hearts of cities which rendered them almost out of reach of normal buying agencies.

He said that, nevertheless, civic governments would have to buy up the blighted land in question and lease it to development agencies. Federal grants would be made to finance the land-purchase, he suggested.

Local Analysis

It would be the duty of each urban community to find out by careful analysis its future approximate size and its economic and social relation to the district and country as a whole. Such details would be presented to Federal authorities upon application for financial aid. Cities would receive priority of aid largely in the order in which they made such application, Mr. Greer predicted.

Repayment into the Federal Treasury would be made through turning over any profits made in subletting the land once it had been reconstructed and reorganized. After a period of about 50 years of such repayment, Mr. Greer said, any outstanding debt remaining should be written off.

He said such a slum-rebuilding program would take a generation to complete, process of erecting new buildings could never be finished, but the "slate would be clean" so that cities need never find themselves in the same position in which they are today.

He said that each town or city should be left free to plan and develop any type of community it wished, "provided it conformed to certain minimum standards" set by federal authorities.

Priority in Taxes

R. E. G. Davis, Toronto, National Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, asked if Mr. Greer believed that such urban rebuilding should be given priority over other forms of public expenditure in the postwar national economy. Mr. Greer advocated priority in the sense of levying taxes severe enough that public desire to engage in other forms of expenditure would be discouraged.

He suggested in order that such plans could be completed it would be necessary to establish stronger civic governments with broader powers. "At present, civic government is the weakest link in the democratic chain," he said.

Asked if such a program might be instituted in the United States under a Democratic Administration and then be discontinued if the Republicans came to power, he replied that rebuilding of such a nature would loom as so necessary that party issues would be disregarded in its prosecution.

SOUTH AFRICA
HUNT, LEUCHARS & HEPBURN LTD.
P. O. Box 653, Pretoria
Tel. Add. Vanppro. Phone: Nos. 2,0811
For All Building Materials
We Manufacture First Grade Joinery "Universal" Teak Windows
Fencing Materials and Builders Ironmongery
Call or write for quotations
Branches at: Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Brokpan, Germiston and Klerksdorp

SWITZERLAND
Printers
Bookbinders
PUBLISHERS
HARTMANN 1864
O. HARTMANN & CIE A. G.
Lessingstrasse 13, Zürich

Men interested in really distinguished suits and overcoats at an attractive price are invited to write to the Maenson agents at any of the addresses below.
Cantley (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 1577 CAPE TOWN & P.O. Box 2489 JOHANNESBURG
Mr. D. J. Dickie 34 Queen Street MELBOURNE
J. W. Shuckelford & Son Ltd. P.O. Box 478 AUCKLAND
Mr T. S. Heer c/o The Edgar B. Walters Organ Inc., 245 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. (& CANADA)
JOSEPH MAY & SONS LTD. 106 Regent Street London W. 1

The Home Forum

The Pheasants

EVERY EVENING, in the low bright sun, the two of them were at the other end of the level meadow that stretched southeastward from the house and my studio, like a lush green lake in the woodland.

It was nesting-time, but we could never see just where the hen went when she disappeared in the fading light. The brilliant cock—we named him Bill—paraded on a low knoll and buzzed his wings and crowed defiantly in the last sunlight, and in the early afterglow. While he still paraded, and the thrushes filled the woodland with late music, the hen was suddenly not to be seen again.

As the grass in the meadow grew taller, we could see only Bill's head now and then when he stretched high to view the world. Then he began to come up near the house, always alone. Eventually he began to parade with great vehemence on the railing of the front porch at five o'clock in the morning.

* * *

We wondered if a fox had caught the hen. Then one morning, when I walked noiselessly along the grassy path to my studio, I saw her—just inside the high wall of green that the timothy made by the driveway.

I flattened close against the earth by a dumpy bush of pine, and waited till she came nearer. Soon I saw five young ones. Then I saw five more. Then I saw enough stragglers to make a total of fifteen. They did not see me, and came so close that I could almost count the new feathers that were beginning to cover their wings.

We watched for them daily, and every three or four days we saw them. One day there were but fourteen; then eleven; and then nine. But by this time they could fly like bullets, and the family never grew smaller.

* * *

When I picked wild strawberries one afternoon, I discovered that the meadow close to the curving boundary of birches was honeycombed with tubular little paths. I hit upon a bright idea: I would bring some cracked wheat down and tame the pheasants. A neighbor assured me that I would only waste my time. But I needed to waste some, and here might be as good a way as any.

For several days, I scattered the wheat where the paths were thickest. I could not tell whether the young ones were finding it; but each morning we could see Bill suddenly stretch up and survey the world above the grass, then disappear as though he might be occupied with something important. I began to scatter the wheat ten or fifteen feet nearer the house each day. If my plan worked, I ought to have them coming up by my studio before the end of the summer.

* * *

And then, one day, the farmer came with mowing machines and a tedder and rakes and haywagons. When the last of the haycocks were gone and the meadow was as smooth as a carpet, there was not a pheasant in sight for days.

Then, in the heavy dew one morning, we saw Bill venturing out circumspectly into the vast clean expanse. He strutted a little, but was cautious. When he was halfway across, he suddenly took fright and flew with great noisiness to the security of the woods.

A few mornings later, we saw the entire family along the fringe of blueberry bushes, where the meadow stretched in a curved neck out of sight behind a clump of birches. At noon that day, I put wheat there. The next morning they found it.

I began again scattering the wheat nearer—ten or fifteen feet nearer each day. With scarcely a variance of five minutes, they appeared every morning from beyond the birches and spread out like a fan till they found the extra feeding.

Soon I was trying twenty feet a day, and they were following. One morning, when they seemed quite near—perhaps it was a hundred and fifty yards—we tried walking out in full view. The old ones ducked to cover, but the young ones stayed. In a few minutes, Bill ventured back, then the hen. We tried walking about more. They were still nervous at seeing us active; but the feeding was good, and they no longer left it at the sight of us.

They seemed to know the difference between strangers and us. While they fed one morning in complete security, not fifty feet from my studio, three women with canes came from a woodland path talking enthusiastically about the glories of nature. The pheasants dropped close against the stubble, which offered no hiding at all, and then flew like the wind into the deep woods. Bill scolded noisily from a hemlock tree for fifteen minutes before he ventured back—meekly.

* * *

By September, they fed in our presence within thirty feet of the studio. In early October, if I sat motionless on the studio step, the young ones would come inquiringly to within ten feet of me. By that time, too, they were almost as large as their mother, and the four cocks were beginning to reveal distinct coloring.

On the crisp mid-October day when we were to come to town for the winter—we had arranged with a neighbor to put wheat out till we returned in the spring—they had taken over my studio. Some of the young ones sat on a boulder with their mother by the door. Others fluttered up the sloping well-sweep to see who could get highest. And Bill paraded the comb of the low roof and defied the world.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

THE VILLAGE OF EAST MEON, SEEN FROM PARK HILL, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND

EAST MEON, in Hampshire, owes its name to the Jutes who, migrating from Jutland in the sixth century, forcibly settled on the Isle of Wight and presently used it as a jumping-off ground for further incursions. Hampshire, lying immediately across the water, proved a temptation for their further exploits. The Jutes swarmed across the Channel, and, sailing up Southampton Water, settled along the coast and in the forest region. The invaders were known as the Meonwaras, and the Hampshire parishes of Meon Stoke, East Meon, and West Meon survive as a reminder of those Jutlanders.

The county of Hampshire has some fine examples of Norman architecture, notably in the ancient town of Winchester, and the church of All Saints at East Meon possesses some original Norman work in the north and south doorways and in a small window on the north side of the nave. It also possesses a fine twelfth-century square font of black marble, reputed to have been brought from Tournai in Belgium. The font is one of only seven of this class in England. The top of the bowl is richly sculptured.

No Happier People—

UP BEYOND Melville Bay, whose ice-infested waters shut off remote North Greenland from the rest of the world, we met the ultimate in aborigines, the Smith Sound Tribe of Eskimos.

Perhaps three hundred of them exist there in the shadow of the Pole. Likely they descend from the original influx of Eskimos who swept across the Arctic regions perhaps a thousand years ago, originating in Asia. Up to a few years ago, they lived exactly as they always had lived since the beginning, literally on the land. Seal, walrus, bear were their food, their shelter, their clothing. . . . They were absolutely self-dependent and independent—true relics of Stone Age existence. From all we know of them through the years, from the records of explorers and whalers, of Admiral Peary, and from what we saw ourselves, no happier people could be found in all the world.

Many books have touched upon the Smith Sound Tribe. Several have been written of the regions around them. But a fascinating job of authorship—and of super-simple living—remains for the writer who will live a year through at Cape York or Thule or Etah and truly record the human record of that special world in terms of domestic Americana.

One day I talked with a patriarch of the tribe.

"Wouldn't you like to leave this hard, cold land and go south?" I asked.

He considered the problem for a while. Then he shook his head.

"No," he said. "For many, many summers I have watched the ice drift down from Kane Basin, and together with the great packs from Smith Sound move on toward the south. All spring and summer, each year, always ice, and more ice, moving south. What a dreadful place must be the country to the south!"

In that observation there was, I suspect, no small element of sly sophistication. They possess plentifully a sense of humor, those unspoiled primitives of the remoter regions.—From "Wide Margins—A Publisher's Autobiography," by GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Vår helligdoms sted

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SALMISTEN var bekymret over de ugudeliges tilsynelatende hell og fremgang og erklærte (Salme 73:16, 17): "Det var en plage i mine øine—inntil jeg gikk inn i Guds helligdommer." Den helligdom hvor denne åndeligsinnede tenker fant svaret på sine bekymrede spørsmål for århundrer siden, er tilgjengelig idag, og hvor engstelige og bedrøvede vi enn kan være på grunn av forholdene i verden nu, er der trøst og helbredelse å finne innenfor denne helligdoms beskyttende vegger. Den er ikke et ly for en egenkjærlig eneboer hvor han vender sig bort fra menneskenes lidelser; den er den åndelige forståelse av Guds allmakt som inneslutter hele menneskeheten i sin medfølelse og nestekjærlighet.

I den 91. salme blir denne helligdom omtalt som "det Høiestes skjul", og til dem som bor der, gis et løfte som også kan tas som en befaling, nemlig (91:5, 6): "Du skal ikke frykte for nattens redsler, for pil som flyver om dagen, for pest som farer frem i mørket, for sott som ødelegger om middagen."

Denne Sannhetens ophøiede helligdom er alltid nærværende og tilgjengelig for alle. Profeten Esekiel skrev om den (11:16): "Så sier Herren, Israels Gud: Da jeg lot dem fare langt bort iblandt hedningefolkene, da jeg spredte dem i landene, blev jeg . . . en helligdom for dem i de land de var kommet til." Overalt hvor der er et menneskelig behov, er denne helligdom nærværende og skjenker trøst og helbredelse.

På side 150 i *Miscellaneous Writings* anfører Mary Baker Eddy apostelen Paulus med disse ord: "Er Gud for oss, hvem er da imot oss?" Og derpå fortsetter Mrs. Eddy: "Hvis Han er med oss, er veikanten en helligdom og ørkenen et hvilested som er befolket av levende vidner om den kjensgjerning at 'Gud er Kjærlighet'."

Med sin åpenbaring av Gud som uendelig, uforanderlig Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet og av mennesket som Guds idé, skapt i Hans billede og lignelse, gir Kristen Videnskap oss den grunnvoll på hvilken vi kan bygge vår helligdom. Studiet av Kristen Videnskap setter oss i stand til å forstå Guds allhet og det ondes derav følgende intethet. A lære om Gud krever ingen trolldomskunst eller mystisisme. Veien ligger åpen for enhver ærlig Sannhets-søkende.

I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver Mrs. Eddy (s. 160): "A leve således at vi holder den menneskelige bevissthet i stadig forbindelse med det guddommelige, det åndelige og det evige, er å individualisere den uendelige makt, og dette er Kristen Videnskap." A holde vår tenkning i denne stadige forbindelse opnåes ikke med en eneste gang, men enhver bestrebelse i denne retning fremmer beviset på at Gud har gitt oss evnen til å gjøre det. Evnen til å tenke vist, intelligent og kjærlig er den arv Gud har skjenket Sine barn. Den menneskelige bevissthet må renses for slike feilaktige tanker som frykt, selvmedlidenhet, sorg og nag, fordi slike tanker ikke utgjør nogen del av "det guddommelige, det åndelige og det evige". Uriktig tenkning må utslettes for at vi kan la det Sinn være i oss "som og var i Kristus Jesus" (Filippenserne 2:5).

Tålmodig og utrettelig må vi seire over falske forestillinger om en makt som strider mot Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, og gjøre krav på Guds kjærlige beskyttelse for oss selv, for dem som står oss nær, og for alle. Der finnes intet sted som er utenfor Kjærlighetens allmakts rekkevidde, intet som kan hindre Kjærlighetens virksomhet. Et dikt av Samuel Longfellow inneholder følgende linjer:

"Motløs i livets virke,
Nedtynget av dets byrder,
Skamfull over dets feilgrep og frykt,
Synker jeg om ved veien;
Men la mig bare tenke på Dig,
Så fødes håpet på nytt i mig."

Alle kan opleve denn håpets fornyelse efter hvert som de lærer å kjenne Gud som uforanderlig Kjærlighet, som styrer alt med ufeilbar rettferdighet og barmhjertighet. Skjønt det kan se ut som om det onde griper om sig og menneskeheten går gjennem prøvelser og trengsler, blir allikevel sannheten om Guds allmakt ståående som uforanderlig virkelighet i en skiftende verden, og hvert enkelt menneske kan finne fred, sundhet og lykke gjennem den åndelige forståelse av Gud som alltid-nærværende guddommelig Kjærlighet.

Undertiden er det lidelse som driver oss til å søke Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens helligdom. Som Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 322): "De bitre erfaringer som troen på materiens formentlige liv bringer med sig, så vel som våre skuffelser og uophørlige lidelser driver oss lik trette barn inn i den guddommelige Kjærlighets armer. Da begynner vi å lære å forstå Livet i guddommelig Videnskap." Efter hvert som vi får se bevis på at "den guddommelige Kjærlighets armer" er tryggere og sikrere enn nogen som helst materielle støtter som vi hittil har satt vår lit til, begynner vi å søke mere iherdig og opriktig efter en dypere forståelse av Gud. Vi lærer at vi stadig må bo i "den Høiestes skjul" istedenfor å foreta leilighetsvise reiser dit. Og således kan vi dag for dag bevise sannheten av disse ord (Salmos ordsprog 1:33): "Den som hører på mig, skal bo trygt og leve i ro uten frykt for ulykke."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Place of Our Sanctuary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST, when troubled by the apparent success of evil-doers, declared (Psalms 73:16, 17), "It was too painful for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God." The sanctuary where this spiritual thinker found the answer to his troubled questionings centuries ago is available today, and however disturbed and saddened one may be by present world conditions, comfort and healing are to be found within its sheltering walls. This sanctuary is not a selfish hermitage, wherein one ignores the sufferings of humanity, but it is the spiritual understanding of the omnipotence of God which includes all mankind in its compassionate outlook.

In the ninety-first Psalm this sanctuary is referred to as "the secret place of the most High," and to those who dwell therein are given what may be taken as both a promise and a command, namely (91:5, 6), "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

This sacred sanctuary of Truth is ever present and available to all. Concerning it, the prophet Ezekiel wrote (11:16): "Thus saith the Lord God; Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come." Wherever there is a human need this sanctuary is present to give comfort and healing.

On page 150 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy quotes the Apostle Paul as saying, "'If God be for us, who can be against us?'" And then Mrs. Eddy continues, "If He be with us, the wayside is a sanctuary, and the desert a resting-place peopled with living witnesses of the fact that 'God is Love.'"

Christian Science, with its revelation of God as infinite, unchanging Life, Truth, Love, and of man as God's idea, made in His image and likeness, gives us the basis on which to build our sanctuary. The study of Christian Science enables us to understand the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil. There is no magic or mysticism in learning to know about God. The way is open to every honest seeker for Truth.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 160), "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." To keep our thinking in this constant relationship is not accomplished all at once, but every effort in this direction forwards the proof of our God-given ability to do so. The capacity to think wisely, intelligently, lovingly is the God-bestowed inheritance of the children of God. Human consciousness must be purified of such erroneous thoughts as fear, self-pity, grief, resentment, because such thoughts are no part of "the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal." Wrong thinking must be eradicated in order to let the Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5).

Patiently, untiringly, we must overcome false beliefs of a power opposed to God, divine Mind, and claim God's loving protection for ourselves, for our loved ones, and for all. There is no place beyond the reach of Love's omnipotence, nothing that can hinder Love's activity. A poem by Samuel Longfellow contains the following lines:

"Discouraged in the work of life,
Disheartened by its load,
Shamed by its failures or its fears,
I sink beside the road;
But let me only think of Thee,
And then new heart springs up in me."

All may experience this renewal of hope as they learn to know God as unchanging Love, administering unfailing justice and mercy. Though evil may seem to flourish and mankind to go through trials and tribulations, yet the truth of God's omnipotence stands as invariable reality in a changing world, and each individual can find peace, health, and happiness through the spiritual understanding of God as ever-present divine Love.

Sometimes it is suffering that prompts us to seek the sanctuary of Truth and Love. As Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science." As we prove that "the arms of divine Love" are safer and more secure than any material props upon which we have hitherto leaned, we begin to seek more earnestly for a deeper understanding of God. We learn that we must constantly dwell in "the secret place," instead of making spasmodic journeys thereto. And so we can prove day by day the truth of the words (Proverbs 1:33), "Whoso harkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston
Sunday Service 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"Mind"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

Sea Speech

Soft on the ear
The silver note
Of the bright sea's
Eternal rote.

Here is a song
That is immortal,
Like a low wind
At some low portal.

Spindrift and gull's
Wing scudding by;
A leaning sail
On a summer sky.

Here is the fall
Of spray to the hand;
Here is the tide-pool,
Kelp and sand.

Surf and surge
On a pebbly beach—
And the bright sea's
Eternal speech.

HAROLD VINAL

Butterflies

Butterflies danced the clover field
or swam the summer sunshine
or bounced upon the wind.
Gay, ephemeral bits of color,
perhaps giddy with the fragrance
of the field
where blossoms rioted in the
warmth and sun.
There a moment, gone a moment—
What vagrant fancy, what small
air currents,
what concentrated scent of clover
led them thitherward?

HELEN ECKERT

Whitman Was America's Great Improviser

TO ENTER the world of Whitman is to touch the spirit of American popular comedy, with its local prejudices, its national prepossessions, its fantastic beliefs; many phases of comic reaction are unfolded there. Nothing is complete, nothing closely wrought; often Whitman's sequences are incoherent, like sudden movements of undirected thought or feeling. "No one will get at my verses who insists upon viewing them as literary performances," he said. The scale was large; Whitman possessed that sense of a whole civilization which must belong to the epic; his sweeping cadences could have held the heroic form; and though he lacked the great theme of gods and men his awareness of the country had a stirring animism, and his prototypical American was of far greater than human stature. Yet Whitman did not achieve the heroic, or only rarely, in broken or partial passages. Like those popular storytellers who had often seemed on the verge of wider expression, he failed to draw his immeasurable gift into the realm of great and final poetry. For the most part he remained an improviser of immense genius, unearthing deep-lying materials in the native mind, in a sense "possessed" by the character of that mythical and many-sided American whom he often evoked. He was indeed the great improviser of modern literature. He had turned the native comic rhapsody, abundant in the backwoods, to broad poetic forms.

Whitman achieved the epical scale; at the same time he remained within a sphere which, along with a movement toward the epical, had been defined in popular comedy—that of the acutely self-aware. At the end of *Me Imperturbe* he uttered a brief prayer that the supreme naturalness which he desired might be achieved, as if he knew that the shadow of himself stood in his way. Elsewhere he was revealed as acutely self-conscious, when like any backwoodsman on the rivers and levees he picturized himself in a costume conspicuous by its negation of color. He was self-aware in the promotion of his own work, in his summaries of purpose. But with all this, with all his forced awkwardness and flamboyance, he achieved an ultimate culmination of the conscious in the richness and fullness of his finer soliloquies. The free mind was there, turned inward, truly conscious and indwelling, yet flowing naturally into speech. That movement toward the soliloquy which had appeared in popular modes and again in the writings of Emerson and Thoreau reached a culmination in Whitman. . . . The monologue or rhapsody was turned inward, without analysis or introspection: moods, shades of feeling, fragments of thought, pour out in an untrammeled stream which is often not far from the so-called stream of consciousness. Whitman anticipated by many years the modern mode of inner revelation with its broken sequences, its irrelevant changes, its final move into the realm of soliloquy.—From "American Humor," by CONSTANCE ROURKE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Quarterly Payment"
A PLAN
TO HELP YOU SUBSCRIBE
TO ALL THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PERIODICALS

If you are not now a subscriber to all the Christian Science periodicals, here is an opportunity especially for you. The Quarterly Payment Plan enables you to receive all the periodicals, and pay for them in four convenient payments.

For only 5½c a day ($5.00 every three months) you receive The Christian Science Monitor, Sentinel, Journal, and Quarterly. For $5.50 quarterly you can include The Herald of Christian Science, either French or German edition.

If you are already subscribing for some of the publications, we will adjust all the subscriptions to a common termination date.

Orders under the Quarterly Payment Plan may be sent direct to The Christian Science Publishing Society. The coupon below simplifies ordering.

The Christian Science Journal Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

The Christian Science Monitor A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

Christian Science Sentinel Contains special information about the Christian Science movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Issued weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition. Monthly. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, quarterly. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
I wish to subscribe for the Christian Science periodicals in the Quarterly Payment Plan, and enclose $5.00 (or $5.50*) as first quarter's remittance.
PLEASE NOTE (check where necessary):
I am now subscribing to
☐ The Christian Science Monitor; ☐ Christian Science Sentinel; ☐ The Christian Science Journal; ☐ Christian Science Quarterly; ☐ The Herald of Christian Science; and wish my subscriptions adjusted to a common termination date.
*(Check if the French ☐, or German ☐ edition of the Herald is desired, at 50c a quarter each, additional.)
NAME
STREET
CITY
STATE
Q P-3

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges ... 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1942

The Country Speaks: New York

'When Do We Fight?' ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

With Russia hard-pressed as the Nazis sweep on in the Caucasus to the rich oil supplies, indispensable to Russia's fighting machine; with the shooting of hostages in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and with the tempo of war heightening in the Pacific, an appeal for American offensive action against Axis Powers has come from a new source—representatives of the fighting men themselves.

Here is what "Yank," the Army newspaper has to say:

"The time has come, we think, to ask a very simple question:

" 'When do we fight?'

"Being soldiers, we have sat around for months now, waiting for that question to be answered for us. It hasn't been.

"Meanwhile, the wounds of the world have been gouged deeper, and salt has been poured into the wounds.

"We came here to fight. Instead, we have listened to sales talk as if someone were trying to sell us the idea of fighting. We have heard lectures and propaganda as if someone were trying to quell the fears of little boys.

"We have heard that production will win the war, and that is all right with us. We have heard of the heroes of the production line, and that is all right with us, too. We have heard of the Home Front and its importance, and that is all right with us. To the heroes of production, we are willing to bequeath all our little slugs of copper and brass; we hereby give them the D.F.C., the D.S.C., the Congressional Medal of Honor and all the other little trinkets which inherently have been given to the men of war. We even name them in our wills as having the privilege of picking their unknown soldiers after it is all over. And that is all right with us.

"These facts we hold to be self-evident: That we need the planes, the guns, the ordnance, the transport to win this war.

"We know, furthermore, that the world at war is a vast maze of complicated problems in logistics and transport and production, and we know that fronts are hard to open.

"But we know also that we came into this profession of soldiering in all good faith. Many of us came because we were asked and because it was our duty. We came with a common purpose and a common goal.

"We came here to fight.

"We have waited.

"Complex be the world or not, we came here to fight.

"We did not come here to wait.

"Did they wait at Dunkirk for some ministry to build them a fleet of luxury liners to come and take them home? Did they wait at Tobruk for air-conditioned barracks? Or over the channel in September, 1940, did they sit around and wait for a new catalogue of fighter planes to hurl at the enemy?

"The Marines have had their first offensive crack at the enemy in the Solomon Islands. The Navy has had its crack at the Axis all over the world. The Air Force has knocked silly certain of the enemy emplacements. However, their action alone will not win this war, and we know it. The greater burden lies with the Army, and the Army has not had its chance at offensive action.

"We know that only the warrior is the conqueror, and we cannot win this war without fighting.

"It is not easy. It is never going to be easy to open a front or start fighting. But as soldiers, we came here to fight.

"When. . . . do we fight?"

This sentiment finds an echo in the hearts of America's fighting men in all parts of the world, according to dispatches from newspapermen who have had personal interviews with American soldiers in England, Australia, Egypt and other widely-scattered fronts.

The eagerness of the men of the armed services to come to grips with the enemy offers a striking contrast with the reports of low morale conditions in the nation's training centers a year ago and offers a confident promise of a real victory and reveals an Army and Navy, constituting a mighty force in the cause it knows so well to be true, eager, even impatient, to be "at it."

To Change the Subject:

When Children Play at War ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

The children who live on the road below us on Otis Hill found a new game a few evenings ago. They marked off a section at one end of their spacious porch, then they dashed into the garden and raced around shouting to one another, "Air raid! Air raid! Get into the shelter. Get into the shelter," in cheerful voices, such as they would use in welcoming the arrival of the circus. None of them seemed to heed particularly the summons "Get into the shelter." The game apparently revolved around the amount of excitement they could stir up over the supposedly impending air raid.

They played their new game vigorously and earnestly for half an hour, or more, until the lengthening fingers of dusk blurred the outlines of familiar garden objects—or perhaps until a reflective adult, listening to them, had taken pains to win them to some less ominous theme.

The incident reminded me of letters from England telling how naturally children in that country turned to war games. Mock air raids, gas attacks and invasion seemed to provide emotional outlets for the children from the tension under which they lived. When thoughtful and kindly adults around them discouraged these war games, little secret raids and invasions began taking place all over house and garden, until the wise elders decided to close their eyes to war play and to let the children enjoy their games unhampered and unnoticed.

Report By Clipper

"The games are not pleasant to watch," wrote Eric G. Muggeridge, Executive Secretary of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., in a report received here by clipper a few days ago. "Little groups of children are the raiders. They run about flapping their hands, like wings, and make whirring sounds with their mouths. At a signal, they hurl imaginary bombs and accompany this with loud shouts.

"Then there is a little group whose house is hit and they fall to the ground and scream and moan, 'my arm, my leg,' etc. There are also children who just lie very still. Soon there is a loud cry of 'clang, clang, clang,' and up comes the demolition squad.

"The children are pushed out and hurried to safety. Those who lie still are covered with something, to be handled later. The little mothers cry and wring their hands, each playing her part far too well."

It is not news that children, in their unsupervised activities, reflect the life they see around them. Some people explain this glibly by saying that "children are imitative—they are mimics." I think, myself, that this characteristic of children has deeper significance. They understand a thing better when they do it themselves. And in their effort to understand the strange and alien adult world around them, they put themselves through the actions and experiences they witness, in order to see how it feels and to try to convince themselves that they are really a part of it all. It is their quite unconscious way of preparing themselves to cope with life.

How often have we enjoyed watching, unobserved, while children played "house," or "school," or "circus," or "farmer," with a spontaneous imaginative intentness that was far above mere mimicry! So it is when they play at war. They are not merely entertaining themselves by going through the motions of war, so much as, quite unconsciously, trying to prepare themselves for what this war—of which they hear, and sometimes see, a great deal—may demand of them.

Children in England who have experienced war may turn instinctively to war play to find an emotional outlet for their tense feelings. It seems a pity for children in America to adopt war play, prematurely, simply as a new form of amusement. If we look at this tendency as an effort on the part of children to prepare themselves to meet the dark and crushing threat that blares at them from radios and screams in newspaper headlines, we may be able to help them prepare more constructively—emphasizing safeguards, rather than featuring terrors.

Demands of Safety

Two or three books have already been published, with the intention of making a child thoroughly familiar with the routine that total war imposes upon civilians. This routine might provide just as interesting and satisfying play experiences as a game of "house" or "school," if the children were familiar with it. The advantage of such play would be the emphasis on the demands of safety and not the terrors of enemy action.

One of these useful books is "Little Oscar's First Raid," by Lydia Mead. Another, that came to my desk a day or two ago, is "A War-Time Handbook for Young Americans," prepared by Munro Leaf, whose writings and drawings have already provided his youthful countrymen with much fun and a good deal of help in adjusting themselves to the complex social scheme in which they belong.

"Any person who tells us that this war isn't any of our business doesn't know what he's talking about," Mr. Leaf writes to Young America. "This war is just as much our job as it is that of any grown-up in the country.

"Our Government knows this is true, and this book is a guide to many ways in which we can help and do our duty as the Young Citizens of the United States."

Young America has a genius for practical help, when it understands what to do and why it should be done. Now is a time to cultivate this genius, not only as a national asset, but also as a center of tranquillity for the child.

Action Near on Army 'Vote' Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Senate leaders have worked out a compromise agreement on a bill giving servicemen the right to vote by mail, and the measure is slated for quick Senate action.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who had objected to some provisions of the bill recently passed by the House, got together with Chairman T. Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, of the Elections Committee, on an amendment satisfactory to all three.

"The substance of the amendment," Senator George explained, "is that any member of the armed forces who was or is eligible to register for any election, and is qualified to vote under the laws of the State of his residence, may vote by absentee ballot."

He added that the bill as passed by the House contained broad implications that Congress was laying down conditions under which votes might be cast.

"I think the substitute accomplishes everything the Election Committee desired," Senator George said. "This brings it all back to the States."

Commenting that all but five or six States already provide for absentee voting by soldiers, Senator George said he believed the new bill would open the way to absentee voting for all properly qualified servicemen except those claiming Kentucky as their home. Kentucky courts, he explained, have ruled that under that State's Constitution the voter must be present in person at the polls.

Japanese Dominate

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (AP)—More Japanese than soldiers are eligible to cast absentee ballots in Los Angeles County next Tuesday.

Michael J. Donoghue, Registrar of Voters reports that of 6,000 absentee ballots requested for the State primary, about 2,000 will go to Japanese now in internment centers and about 1,500 to men in the armed forces.

Dependent Pay Starts Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Some dependents of servicemen may receive their first Government allowances within two weeks or less, the War and Navy Departments indicated after President Roosevelt signed the bill permitting allowances to be paid as soon as bookkeeping can be completed.

The War Department said that checks covering the first applications to be approved go out shortly after Sept. 1, while the Navy said it was "prepared to make payment almost immediately on all applications which have been received and approved."

Navy officials explained that the only delay anticipated would be in writing and mailing of checks and handling the volume of new accounting work.

First payments to dependents of Army men will include all sums accrued up to Sept. 1 and subsequent payments shortly after the first of each month will be made on a similar basis, the War Department said.

Objectors' Compensation Is Passed by the Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The 4,500 conscientious objectors serving in work camps would be granted the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act under legislation approved today by the Senate Military Committee.

Since the objectors draw no pay, benefits for injury or fatality would be based on an arbitrary wage figure of $42 a month.

Red Cross: International Society of Mercy

Started by a young Swiss businessman in June, 1859, this organization to help peoples of all races and creeds faces its greatest task in the present globe-girdling conflict.

By Violet Kelway Libby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Signing the Treaty of Geneva on Aug. 22, 1864, was an event which marked the beginning of a new era in international relationships. Planned originally as a means of relieving the sufferings of all those wounded on the field of battle, whether friend or foe, the Treaty became the basis of the whole Red Cross movement. Today it offers a formula under which people of every race, clime, and religion find it possible to cooperate, and is a link between the nations which has not snapped under the strain of world-wide conflict.

The Red Cross originated with a handful of Swiss citizens. Today there are 40,000,000 members in every quarter of the globe. Every civilized nation is a party to the treaty and has its national Red Cross society. Through the League of Red Cross Societies, and the impartial and neutral International Red Cross Committee, it is still possible for the great humanitarian work of the Red Cross to go on all over the world. The wounded are protected by its emblem, starving civilian war victims are fed in its name, and through its agency the lot of prisoners of war becomes less tragic.

In less than 80 years, a great international structure has been built up. Its central core is an attitude of complete impartiality and objective neutrality toward all suffering humanity. The International Red Cross Committee represents the supreme expression of that neutrality, with its permanent headquarters at Geneva, and its members—never more than 25—all Swiss citizens. Its President is Max Huber, formerly President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

Broad Base

The national societies form the broad base of the movement, function individually in every civilized country in the world.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most active of these national societies, with a membership of about 15,000,000 adults and almost the same number of young people in the American Junior Red Cross. Next is the Japanese, which traces its origin to 1877 and in December, 1940, reported an adult membership of 3,630,000 and 3,620,000 junior members.

To provide a medium for mutual aid and co-operation among these organizations, the League of Red Cross Societies was established in 1919, through the initiative of Henry P. Davison of the War Council of the American Red Cross. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, is chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, which since the war has transferred its headquarters from Paris to Geneva.

The League has consistently maintained a neutral and impartial attitude in its whole international program; and in spite of the dislocations caused by war, the Red Cross societies of all the belligerent nations still retain their membership. To provide for an effective collaboration in the domain of relief for civilian populations, the Committee and the League have set up a "Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross."

With the sums entrusted to it, it buys food, clothing and pharmaceutical supplies, which it then forwards to the National Red Cross societies of the countries which are to benefit. It enters into negotiations with the Governments concerned for the purpose of obtaining export licenses, navicerts, transport facilities, etc., and being a Red Cross institution, has been able to obtain extensive privileges and facilities, such as special transport rates or free transport, the use of blocked funds, reduced prices on international markets, and so on. It undertakes to distribute these supplies to the national societies and to supervise their distribution when asked to do so.

Prisoners' Agency

Under the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, the International Red Cross Committee maintains a central agency for prisoners of war at Geneva, and each nation agrees to set up a central bureau for prisoners-of-war information to co-operate with it.

The United States has set up such a bureau in the office of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department. The Japanese Government established its Central Prisoners Bureau in Tokyo in December, 1941. Names of prisoners and civilian internees are assembled by these bureaus, cabled to the central agency in Geneva, listed and filed there for permanent reference, and transmitted at once to the Central Information Bureau of the country interested.

Under the terms of the 1929 treaty which provides that delegates may inspect the prison camps, the nations agreed that prisoners may be held in towns, fortresses, or inclosed camps, but they may not be kept in unhealthy regions or imprisoned (as in jail) "except as an indispensable measure of safety." Their quarters must have adequate heating, sanitation, and similar facilities necessary for health, and in general they must be given approximately the same accommodation and food as the depot troops of the nation holding them captive.

They must be given medical treatment and have freedom to exercise their religion and to take part in sports and intellectual recreation diversions organized by themselves. They must be allowed to correspond with friends and relatives, their mail being carried free, and they may receive parcels containing food, books, and other items.

Wages for Work

Private soldiers may be put to work, but must be paid wages similar to those being paid by their captors for the same type of work. Officer prisoners receive from the captor the same pay as officers of corresponding rank in the armies of power, provided this pay does not exceed that to which they were entitled in their own army. Prisoners also have the right of dealing with the camp authorities through "camp leaders" whom they elect from among themselves.

Various other matters are provided for in detail under the terms of the Geneva Convention, which also recognized that delegates of the International Red Cross Committee and other relief societies, such as the Y. M. C. A., may carry on their humanitarian work among the prisoners, and that representatives of the "protecting power" shall be allowed to visit the camps to see that they comply with the provisions of the Convention. If there are any complaints, the camp leaders are free to speak of them to these neutral visitors, who may request improvements.

It is through the International Committee in Geneva that all arrangements are negotiated for the sending of mail and food parcels to prisoners of war. Thousands of inquiries for civilians missing in war-torn countries are also handled through its central agency.

How was the Red Cross started? How did it achieve its unique position?

In June, 1859, Jean Henri Dunant, a prosperous and philanthropic young Swiss businessman, was traveling in Northern Italy. At that time, the Italians, in alliance with the French, were fighting against the Austrians for the independence of Italy, and Mr. Dunant came by chance to Solferino, where a battle had just been fought. The wounded lay neglected on the ground, with no one to give them so much as a cup of cold water.

This made an indelible impression on the young man, and from that day he worked for the alleviation of this condition.

On his return to Geneva, he determined that others must learn of these conditions, so that the humanitarian idea which was already filling him with enthusiasm "might bear fruit and develop of its own strength." His pamphlet "Un Souvenir de Solferino" was published in 1862. It was an immediate sensation, and was rapidly translated into English, German, Italian, and Swedish.

In it Mr. Dunant not only described vividly and sincerely the horrors of the battlefield, but at the same time he offered the ideas on which the Red Cross was subsequently founded: the preparation of all war-relief measures in advance, the neutralization of all services to the sick and wounded, the adoption of a universal emblem of neutrality, and the formation of national societies which could also render aid in natural catastrophes.

One of the first persons to give Mr. Dunant his practical support was Gustave Moynier, President of the Geneva Public Welfare Society, who, while attending a conference in London earlier in the year, had listened to Florence Nightingale's memorable address on the sanitary service in the Army. Mr. Moynier saw possibilities in his suggestions, and promised him the co-operation of his society. He became the first President of the International Red Cross Committee, and guided it with bold vision during its first 47 years.

When the Society met on Feb. 7, 1863, it decided to set up a committee of five to study the matter further. The five men of the commission which met ten days later were General Dufour, Mr. Dunant, Mr. Moynier, Dr. Louis Appia, and Dr. Theodore Maunoir. General Guillaume Henri Dufour, President of the Swiss Republic, was an old soldier whose own humanitarian instincts made him at once a willing collaborator.

Today the suggestion of such an international agreement might not seem unusual, but at that time Mr. Dunant's conception of independent and antagonistic nations co-operating in a humanitarian undertaking was a revolutionary one.

Undaunted by the magnitude of the task on which they were embarking, the five Genevese declared themselves the International Committee for Relief to the Wounded, laid down three fundamental principles—the internationalization of the movement, its centralization in Geneva, and its freedom from partisan or religious affiliations and set to work.

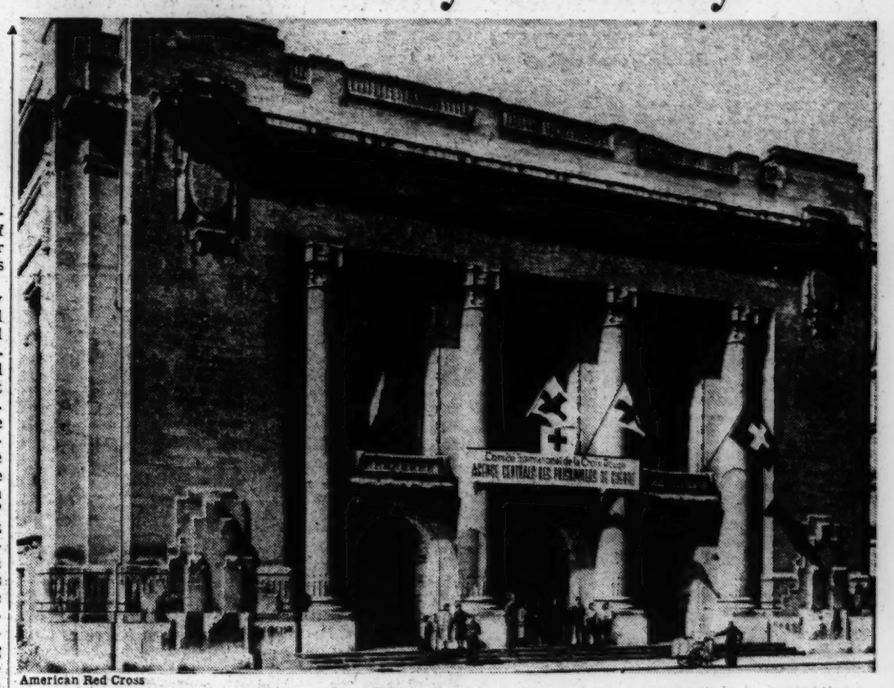
Mission Successful

Their mission met with astonishing success. In October of that same year, 1863, they brought together representatives of 16 governments in a private conference at which the fundamentals of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross were formulated.

Less than a year later, at a formal diplomatic conference, on Aug. 22, 1864, plenipotentiaries of 12 governments signed the Geneva Convention. This treaty, which was to prove the foundation of the whole Red Cross movement, provided for the neutralization of ambulances, hospitals, and official sanitary organizations and their personnel, and established the red cross on a white ground—the Swiss colors in reverse—out of compliment to Mr. Dunant and his colleagues, as its emblem.

It left the way open to all the states not represented at the conference to adhere to it at any time. In the course of a few years, all the then great powers followed suit. The United States hesitated some time through fear of international complications, but finally signed the convention in 1882.

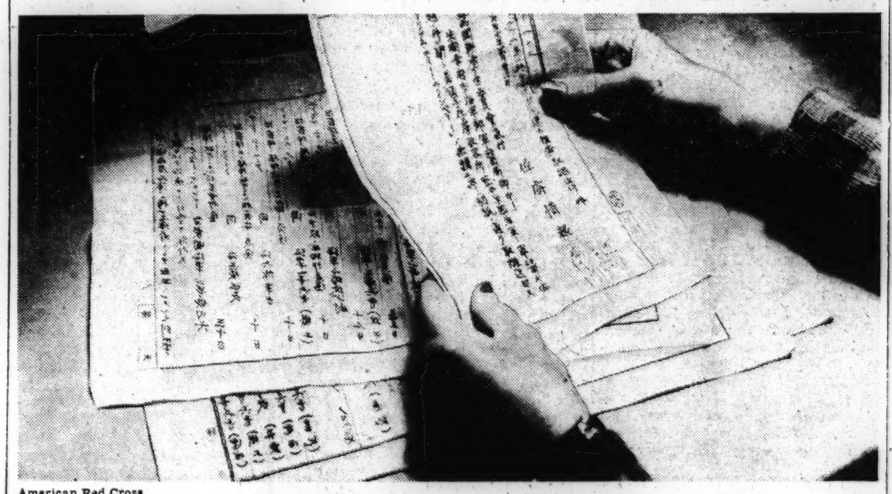
Today, there are 60 independent national societies. The Iran Society operates under the sign of the Red Lion and Sun, and the emblem of the Red Crescent is used in Turkey, Egypt, and Iraq. The Red Cross and Red Crescent alliance of the U. S. S. R. is a federation of the Armenian, Georgia, Russian, Ukrainian, and White Russian Red Cross, and the Azerbaidjan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tadjikstan Red Crescent Societies.



American Red Cross

Neutral Clearing House for Information Concerning Prisoners of War

The International Red Cross Committee's Central Agency for Prisoners of War at Geneva. In accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1929, each belligerent nation has set up its own information bureau to co-operate with the Central Agency and to forward lists as promptly as possible for transmittal to the country interested.



American Red Cross

Prisoner List Sent by the Japanese

One of the first lists of American prisoners of war, sent by the Japanese to the Central Agency for Prisoners of War in Geneva, whose headquarters is pictured above. The list contains the names of about 40 casualties, and bears on the upper page the square seal of the Japanese Government's central information bureau at Tokyo.

An Organization of Many Services

Shipping boxes of comforts and supplies to prisoners of war is one of many activities of the International Red Cross. These boxes were on their way to German prisoners and interned civilians in Britain. Names of the prisoners were cleared through the international office at Geneva. Right—The International Red Cross serves as a go-between in the exchange of prisoners and interned civilians. Here, three Red Cross nurses with a French child who has just arrived in Geneva from a German prison camp. The exchange of civilians, of which this was a part, took care of some 15 French women and children and 30 German women and children.

Red Cross on Biggest Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 22

World War II finds the American Red Cross tackling the biggest job in its history. Today its banner flies from Australia to Iceland, and the sun never sets on its many activities.

The American Red Cross acts as the official link between the serviceman and his home, wherever he may be. It provides recreation for his leisure hours and helps solve his personal problems. American Red Cross clubs afford hospitality and home comforts in leave areas overseas.

The American Red Cross enrolls nurses for the Army and Navy, campaigns for more nurses for general service, and trains volunteer nurses aids.

The American Red Cross, through its blood-donor program, builds up a huge reserve of blood plasma for the Army and Navy and for civilians in case of attack.

The American Red Cross gives first-aid and water-safety training to United States forces and civilians everywhere. It teaches home nursing and nutrition, and trains volunteers for service in its motor, canteen, and hospital recreation corps. Red Cross production workers make surgical dressings and knit and sew for war victims.

The American Red Cross gives help in natural catastrophes. Its disaster-relief service is ready to care for the victims of shipwreck, air raids, explosions, and other war emergencies.

The American Junior Red Cross provides a medium for constructive Red Cross service for its 14,000,000 young members.

The American Red Cross, in collaboration with the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, helps locate persons missing in enemy or enemy-occupied countries. It provides information about prisoners of war and arranges for the distribution of food parcels and comforts in the prison camps.

The American Red Cross has sent $59,000,000 worth of aid to war victims all over the world.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Fancy Rules in Farjeon Revue

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Herbert Farjeon's new revue, "Light and Shade," at the Ambassadors, has an exquisite falling close. For years now, revues and musical comedies have ended upon a top note, with massed chorus, glittering costumes, and a crescendo of scenery, the principals coming on one by one in ascending order of merit to ever louder and louder applause from the audience, till it all finishes with everybody singing to the utmost power of voice in a mad burst of uproarious noise.

In his latest composition, Mr. Farjeon eschews that easy and obvious peroration. In his last scene, his half-dozen players pack up the simple props they have used during the show, and to music in a minor key, they wander off into the wings. The last of them all, as the final notes in the orchestra die away, closes the lid of a stage grand piano and himself departs. The curtain comes down on an empty and silent set. Like the last moments of a summer's evening, as the dusk draws in, this is an ending both beautiful and poignant.

⁂

The revue is original all through. It is graver in tone than is common with revues; it even has a complete morality play enclosed within it, and a curiously solemn commando ditty, sung by three black-robed women on a stage dark but for the hurricane lamps they swing rhythmically to and fro. It has, of course, its lighter side—an excellent song for three members of the British upper classes, reciting the catalogue of their admirations, with the very latest addition, "Roedean, Roehampton, and Russia!"; a monologue spoken by Betty Ann Davies with that combination of simplicity and roguishness which is her special strength, in the character of a young girl, whose particular delight is standing in queques; and a sketch about a trial blackout. But in the main, its inclination is towards the shadow.

⁂

Mr. Farjeon is normally somewhat cynical, like Thackeray; he is a wit, again like Thackery; but hitherto he has not shown the light melancholy and delicate grace of style which were Thackeray's notable glory. Yet at the Ambassadors — who knows but the collaboration of his sister, Eleanor Farjeon, may have something to do with it?—He comes very near to it. "Which of us has his desire? or, having it, is satisfied? Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out." That is the very note of the last scene.

There is something of Thackeray, too, in the pleasure that Mr. Farjeon takes in recalling the immediate past, a boy and girl in the summer before the war, when Hitler was already beginning to overshadow the sky; a party in the nineteen-thirties, when a young woman, silly and foolish, yet has thoughts and desires too big for words; and three French sailors in a train singing the songs of a France that still was free.

Is it

> that the past will always win
> A glory from its being far;
> And orb into the perfect star
> We saw not, when we moved therein?

It is so, at any rate, with Mr. Farjeon; but he uses it to fine issues in "Light and Shade." The company which presents it is bare of famous names, though Miss Davies and Frith Banbury are young people to be watched.

I.S.C.M. Allows All Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Not only by local standards but also by the standards of persons who have witnessed several such festivals, the Berkeley festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music was an unusual success.

The meeting was officially sponsored—and to a modest degree financed—by the University of California. The seven concerts took place in a campus auditorium and in the big outdoor Greek Theater. An additional event was a Mills College lecture by Darius Milhaud on the Paris "Six," of whom he himself used to be one.

Success lay mainly in the fact that nearly all the programs contained a high proportion of valuable music. While far fewer composers were present than at similar festivals abroad, the audience was peculiarly gratifying. It consisted largely of students, besides the public. It maintained an unflagging interest throughout nearly two-score works.

A minority of sophisticated listeners were of opinion that much of the music was relatively "tame." Truly enough, there was a minimum of outright experiment, extravagant or otherwise. The spirit of the festival, concert after concert, was primarily one of earnest music making, in which the various styles of expression were alertly up to date.

⁂

Neo-classicism was the most prevalent style. Regardless of the nationality of the composers, a majority of them undertook the manner of direct, intricate energy and of a restrained but serious lyricism. A few works had locale character. Many were what might be described as neo-romantic in their fuller use of color and emotion. It was interesting to observe that the influence of Debussyan and Ravelian impressionism — which was widespread after the last war—seemed all but extinct. It was represented only by a minor quartet piece of Norman Suckling (England).

Composers of established name often made a strong impression. Works of this classification included Paul Hindemith's incisive, imaginative new Symphony in E flat; Vittorio Rieti's ingeniously charming and original "Concerto du Loup"; Alexander Tansman's drastically powerful String Quartet No. 5, and Béla Bartók's authoritative and sometimes profound "Divertimento" for Strings. Special recognition was bestowed — the jury having no part—on the veterans, Ernest Bloch and Arnold Schönberg, who now live in California. The former's seven-year-old Piano Sonata was again a musical experience of rugged depth and grandeur. The latter's Six Short Piano Pieces, Opus 19, while already 30-odd years old, was by no means out of date.

⁂

Of newer men, Benjamin Britten (England) was vividly outstanding. His "Sinfonia da Requiem" was an elegy of inspired elevation and compassion. (This was one of the chief examples of neo-romanticism.) In the neo-classic group, Stanley Bate (England) struck a distinctive, arresting note in his Sonfonietta No. 1. Frederic Balazs (Hungarian - American) contrived a work of pronounced fancy and interest, despite the excessive length of the slow movement, in a quartet Divertimento.

Timely special interest centered upon Latin American music. While the Latin American works sometimes were colored by local folk reference, they on the whole blended—both as to style and quality—into the general trends of the composers of all other nationalities. Quite beautiful were the Music for Children by Luis Gianneo (Argentina) and the Seven Miniatures on Brazilian Folk Themes by Fructuoso Vianna (Brazil). These piano compositions resembled each other in a remote derivation from Schumann's little "Scenes of Childhood." But each had its independent fine sensibility and modern character.

Three songs by Carlos Chavez (Mexico) combined a folkish naïveté with a peculiarly deep sincerity. An Oboe-Piano Sonata by Jacobo Ficher (Russ-Argentinian) carried its neo-classic point briefly and plausibly. The high-toned romanticism of a piano "Sonata da Primavera" by José Maria Castro (Argentina) suffered from keyboard showiness and mere elaboration.

⁂

It was a comparatively conservatively conservative work—Wallingford Riegger's String Canon and Fugue—that aroused foremost praise among American compositions. What one felt, however, was not that the score was old-fashioned but that it had absorbed modern idiom into a moderate but expressive conception. Normand Lockwood's "Informal Music" No. 2, for string quartet, had a slow movement of fine revery. In its other movements it used country folk themes to interesting effect. Among works by San Franciscans, an orchestral Concerto by Corporal Ellis Kohs was an uncommonly admirable, soundly wrought venture in neo-classicism.

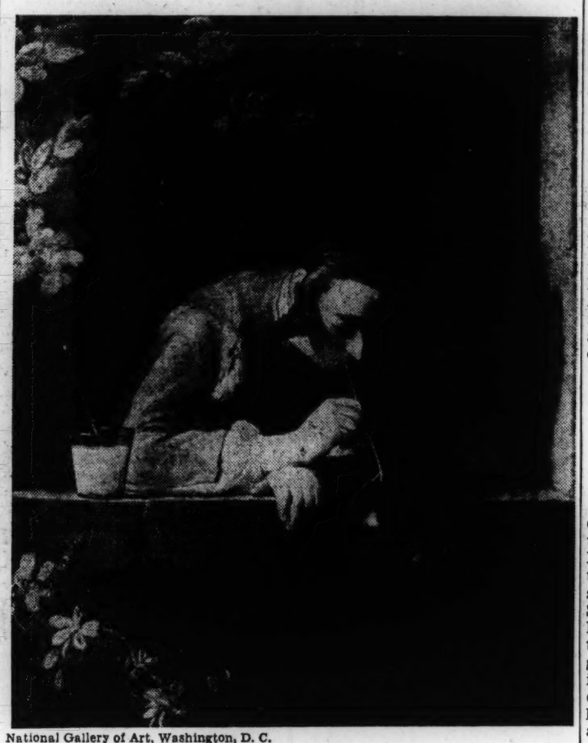
To continue the long list of selections, Karol Rathaus (Poland) produced a neo-romantic Piano Concerto that was both individually conceived and effective for instruments and audience. Rebecca Clarke (England) undertook a curious interplay of doleful viola and clarinet sonorities in her Prelude, Allegro and Pastorale. Here was one of the few works of the festival that was principally experimental.

⁂

The list proceeded, more or less notably, with orchestral scores by Marcel Poot (Belgium), Arthur Benjamin (Australia), Pedro Sanjuan (Spain), Nikolai Lopatnikoff (Russia), Godfrey Turner (San Francisco), Robert Palmer (U. S. A.), Arthur Kreutz (U. S. A.), Nicolai Berezowsky (U. S. A.), Felix Labunski (Poland) and David Diamond (U. S. A.); chamber music by Donald Fuller (U. S. A.) and Charles Jones (San Francisco); piano music by Jacques de Menasce (Austria), and songs by Andre Singer (Yugoslavia).

The performances were fully up to I. S. C. M. par. The performers included the Budapest String Quartet, Werner Janssen's first-rate Janssen Symphony of Los Angeles, the thoroughly accomplished Northern California WPA Symphony, led by Nathan Abas, California Youth Orchestra, led by Willem Van den Burg, and the following soloists and group artists, the majority of whom have had international careers of fine repute:

Pianists — Bernhard Abramowitsch, Maxim Schapiro, E. Robert Schmitz, and Margaret Tilly; Violinist—Sascha Jacobsen; Soprano—Loraine Campbell; Violinists—Romain Verney and Walter Herbert; Oboist—Merrill Remington; Clarinetist—Rudolph Schmitt; Accompanist—Elizabeth May.



National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

"Soap Bubbles," by Chardin

Presented to the National Gallery of Art by Mrs. John W. Simpson.

Russians Drive on Music Front

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Contrary to the old adage, the Muses are not silent while arms clash, at least not in Russia. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the Soviet composers have worked on the music front as valiantly as the army has on the military front. It is now possible to sum up the activities of Russian musicians during the first year of the war. Just as Soviet industry was dispersed in order to meet the assault, so Soviet musicians partially withdrew to Saratov and Kuibyshev on the Volga, to Sverdlovsk in the Urals, or to the Caucasus. But it was not easy to remove cultural monuments from the invaders' path, and they remained exposed to their fury. Thus, the retreating Germans set on fire the Tchaikovsky House - Museum in Klin, and the Rimsky-Korsakoff Museum in Tikhvin. When Klin was recaptured by the Russian Army, the Tchaikovsky Museum was restored and reopened on March 15, 1942. The Soviet Society for Cultural Relations is now publishing a special booklet containing statements of the world's musicians on the Nazi war of fire waged against the precious relics of Russia's cultural past.

A distinctive characteristic of Soviet society is that artists, writers, and musicians feel morally obligated to give an account of their accomplishments. Often this account takes the form of an open letter to their colleagues.

⁂

Serge Prokofieff gave out a statement on his war year in the following paragraphs:

"I am now working on the orchestration of an opera, 'War and Peace,' after the novel of Leo Tolstoy, which describes the war with Napoleon. The opera shows how the tremendous force of national struggle sweeps aside all personal sentiments. In addition to the opera, I have completed my seventh piano sonata, and a number of songs on the subject of the present war of liberation.

"The outbreak of war found me in the countryside near Moscow. In my effort to render the utmost assistance to my country and people, I wrote several military songs and marches and began a symphonic suite, '1941,' which I finished later during a stay in Kabardino-Balkaria, in the Caucasus.

"It may seem strange, but I have never felt such creative vigor as now, in wartime, when my people are heroically fighting against the barbarian hordes of Nazi Germany—the worst foe of the peace and happiness of peoples, their culture and cviilization."

⁂

Nicolai Miaskovsky, symphonist extraordinary, whose assembly-line production has now reached the number of 23 symphonies, writes this about his wartime compositions:

"When the war began, I was in Moscow, where I had spent a quarter-century of creative work. I lived in a quiet corner of Moscow, in the intellectual quarter. I remember the first air-raid alarms. Buildings and ancient monuments were camouflaged, antiaircraft guns set up on roofs. The air-raids began, and the bombs did not spare our quiet street.

"I worked intensely in those days, even in bomb shelters. After completing three songs and two military marches, I conceived the idea of a symphonic ballad. It was finished in October, 1941, during the grim days of the Hitlerite offensive against Moscow. This symphony, my twenty-second, consists of three movements. The first tells of happy life and work, overshadowed by forebodings of an impending storm; the second depicts violence and brutality — I wanted to convey the feeling of the unforgettable, heroic autumn of 1941. Judging by its press reviews, the symphony was accepted by the public just as I conceived it.

"Late autumn found me in Kabardino-Balkaria, a small Caucasion republic whose people have a wealth of wonderful songs and dances. Here, in the town of Nalchik, I wrote another symphony in three parts, the twenty-third. Now I am completing a string quartet in three movements, dedicated to the memory of those who perished for my country. . . . We saved Moscow, we saved the country, and victory will be ours."

⁂

The young Tikhon Khrennikoff, whose First Symphony has been heard in the United States, is now at work on his second. "The destruction of Hitlerism is imminent," proclaims Khrennikoff. "This will be the triumph of truth over the forces of obscurantism and dark reaction. I am dedicating the fourth movement of my symphony to the people—the conquereors of fascism."

In Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony, a work that has already become a legend and which was characterized by the Soviet writer, Alexel Tolstoi, as the Seventh Heaven of music, the last movement, as in Khrennikoff's symphony, foretells the future victory.

Even the elder Russian composers, such as Reinhold Glière and Alexander Goedicke, whose musical status was defined long before the revolution, have contributed to the war effort with great spontaneity and unsuspected vigor. Virtually every Soviet composer has written military songs, of which Muradelli's "We Shall Beat the Fascists" and Glière's "Hitler's End Will Come" are characteristic. Alongside the fighting songs, we find also songs of the heart, such as Khrennikoff's "Song of a Moscow Girl."

Lost American Art Reclaimed

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The American scene of the second decade of the nineteenth century is recalled at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in an exhibition of the work of a little known Russian artist, Paul Petrovich Svinin. So well did Svinin capture the life and doings he found here in the prosperous early years of the growing Republic that the museum is showing the entire 52 water color drawings which constitute his record. For the most part, they are illuminating and skillful contributions to early-day Americana.

Svinin, diplomatist, journalist, and artist, passed 20 months in the United States, from 1811 to 1813, traveling from Maine to Virginia, and remaining long enough in New York and Philadelphia thoroughly to acquaint himself with the character of those communities. He had received a formal art education in St. Petersburg, where he was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts; and that his talents included a gift for writing is known through a book called "A Pictorial Voyage in America."

That Svinin's water colors add much to our knowledge of native customs during the period they represent was appreciated some years ago, when the late R. T. H. Halsey, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum, acquired the present portfolio, which had long been neglected or lost, and began a study of the artist. In this he was greatly aided by the research already begun on the subject by Dr. Avrahm Yarmolinsky, head of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library. Together, the two have done much to reestablish Svinin's reputation as a contributor to art in America.

Generally speaking, the visitor's interest in American life was comparable with that of other accurate observers of the period, although, as the museum points out, "he often made use of subject that escaped the interests of native artists too familiar with their own street scenes."

He follows the popular trend, for example, in painting landscapes, including the wonders of Niagara Falls, natural bridges, and typical woodland scenes, as well as views of New York Harbor and its environs. In his writings, he reveals an intense interest in steamboats, just then in the embryonic stage, and in his water colors he pictured several with lifelike effect. A particularly good drawing of this subject is one showing Fulton's Paragon, working her way arduously up the Hudson River past West Point.

How the sophisticated city dweller appeared 30 years after the founding of the Republic, what were his costume characteristics, and his public manners Svinin illustrates with much discernment. He makes the backgrounds for his studies often as significant as his foreground subject matter, adding doubly to the interest of his work—as where, for instance, he shows an oyster barrow beside Philadelphia's old Chestnut Street Theater, or depicts a stately Quaker family group before a famous landmark, as in "Sunday Morning in Front of the Arch Street Meeting House." However, it is in such studies as those of Moravians celebrating a baptism and of a religious meeting of Negroes that he goes beyond the immediately attractive subject and discovers in the hinterland some of his most illuminating sociological material.

⁂

Of further interest in the field of pictorial Americana is Svinin's authentic characterization. He is thoroughly objective in his view of his subjects and he truthfully and vigorously notes what he sees rather than embellishes it with imagination. Thus his work, which at the same time is fluent and graceful in style, shows none of the exaggeration which is often found in an alien viewpoint. It supplies us, moreover, with a dependable body of historical information—the museum has just acquired the portfolio—of a period not too richly represented in art annals, and introduces at the same time a person of talent hitherto completely unidentified with the American scene.

A newly-completed product of the pre-war program of the Section of Fine Arts in Washington made its appearance here a week ago, at the A. C. A. Gallery, where two murals for the United States Post Office at Plainfield, N. J., were placed on exhibition. The paintings, by Anton Refregier, who last year was awarded a project for the decoration of the Rincon Annex Post Office in San Francisco, are on subjects from American pioneer life and folklore.

⁂

The smaller and more satisfying mural measures an impressive nine by seven feet, and makes use of the idea of a quilting bee as a symbol of community relationship. Mothers and children are grouped in the foreground at work on a quilt which the artist projects into the picture in such a way as to lend decorative accent to the scheme; in the background men and boys are shown playing horseshoes. Presenting a subject typical of early American primitive life, the design is illustrative and decorative; the colors enhancing an effect of dignity and simplicity in the characterization of native types, with an interplay of light and cheerful pinks, blues, pale greens, and yellows.

The quality of Mr. Refregier's drawing on the other hand is more forcefully shown in the second panel, measuring 16 by seven feet. The complete effect, however, is less satisfying as decoration. This is due to the isolation of three or four figures representing characters from American folklore—Johnny Appleseed, John Henry, and Paul Bunyan among them—in a relatively weak landscape which fails to sustain and bind together the chief elements of the theme. Here, again, the color scheme is light and agreeable, but hardly as vital as the subject demands.

A modern mood, characterized by strong stylization of form, is brought to bear on these paintings. Mr. Refregier, much of whose experience has been achieved through connections with architects and decorators, understands the problems of decorative procedure and expresses himself with dignity and good taste. Above all, there is balance in his designs, which are constructed with use of geometrical, linear accents.

Among the few public building art projects now remaining to be completed under the federal art program, they will be set in place this month on the end walls of the Post Office lobby in Plainfield.

Group Plan of Exhibit Tried

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The third "little show" now on view at the Rockport Art Association's galleries in the Old Tavern concludes for the season an experiment in lower price art merchandising that bids fair to prove the case for those who feel that there is a definite market for works of art offered at prices within reach of the average pocketbook. It proves, also, that excellent small water colors, prints and drawings can be made available at $20 for the water colors and $10 for the black-and-whites.

Perhaps the most pleasing aspect of the third "little show" is its high standard; in many respects, it outshines the more ambitious second half of the annual on view below stairs. Many of the exhibitors are represented by groups of works that, in the aggregate, give the public a more reliable estimate of ability than is possible where opinion must be based on a single large canvas.

John N. Falloni, for instance, contributes a fine group of quarry bather sketches that are more spontaneous and more stimulating than his ambitious oil, for which, no doubt, the little sketches were used as source material. In these hasty little notes he has caught the charm of the quarry pools, their varying rock ledge levels, the blueness of their deep water, and the play of light on the nude figures as well as on the rocks.

⁂

Notable also are water colors by Gifford Beal and Reynolds Beal, varying from circus sketches to beach and harbor jottings. The circus, in fact, is the subject of several exhibits, from Reynolds Beal's "Downie Brothers Circus" to Gifford's "Before the Parade," and Ann Brockman's "High Trapeze."

As in Falloni's quarry series, you feel the figure movement and color scintillation that is best captured in direct sketching from life.

Excellent, likewise is Ann Brockman's "Bathers," a clear color wash impression. Often quick water color brushing captures actuality more completely than the studied oil. Frank L. Petronzio's "The Kids," a sketch of little girls on a bench, owes its charm to a spontaneity of stroke that eliminates all detail, yet accents character and movement.

Speaking of movement, Erma Allen's "Man with the Scythe," expressed with pen and ink and wash, is an example of a work that gets the swing of the figure into the landscape pattern.

⁂

Occasionally an artist strikes out toward less hackneyed subject matter, as does Grave Barron in "Blueberry Pickers," Mr. Petronzio brings to "Jackie's Boots," a water color, the implied picture of a small boy plowing through puddles and scuffing his toes on rocks.

Others represented include Stow Wengenroth, Harrison Cady, Lester G. Hornby, William C. McNulty, Sidney Raynes, and Esther Williams.

Simultaneously with the opening of the "little show" comes the announcement that Aldro T. Hibbard has been awarded the $50 E. J. Tonsberg prize for his oil "Distant Range."

Swiss Exhibit at Philadelphia Attests Confidence in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 22—Surrounded though they are either by the conquered or conquering countries of "Darkest" Europe, there is probably no people in the world today with more faith in the future than the Swiss.

A token of their belief in the continued progress of mankind is the Permanent Swiss Exhibition now on at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The first such exhibit in the United States, it was established during the very height of the war, being formally dedicated in June, 651 years after Switzerland became a democratic state.

The exhibition is the work of Maurice J. Rohrbach, Acting Consul of Switzerland in Philadelphia. To persons who told him the time was not propitious, he replied in words similar to some now emblazoned at the entrance to the exhibit: "This exhibition is . . . an expression of unshakable confidence in the future."

Expression of Confidence

"I told them," Mr. Rohrback said, "that this was the very time to start such an exposition to show we are not discouraged; that we are still alive and planning on a better future.

"The exhibition is an expression of faith in the Swiss future and the continuance of Switzerland's friendly relations with the United States.

"There is no immediate business profit to be derived from it. The difficulties of exporting are now obviously great, but we wish to show that our products are still being made and still being improved toward the day of peace."

The Permanent Swiss Exhibit occupies only about 200 square feet of space in the Commercial Museum, but contains goods of an estimated value of $50,000. They are all representative of distinctive Swiss exports, such as heavy silk, fine laces, special organdies, embroideries, intricate watches and precision instruments, music boxes, wood carvings—and cheese.

Display of Calendar Watches

In the case displaying the watches, are some valued at from $2,000 to $3,000 each. There are calendar watches with the phases of the moon and the seasons.

Of obvious interest are the alarm clocks which wake you up by playing a melody. Worth about $100 each, such clocks are custom-made according to the tunes by which the purchaser prefers to be aroused.

The cheese section with its wax models discloses just how the holes get into Swiss cheese and instructs the beholder also on the fine art of making the cheese properly so that the holes are of certain regulation sizes known as "pea," "nut" or "cherry."

It seems that a Swiss cheese with a mixture of hole sizes is second grade, and that experts can tap an uncut cartwheel-like cheese and tell by the sound what size holes it contains.

Static Type Avoided

Mr. Rohrbach is anxious not to have the exhibit become permanent in the sense of static. He plans continual changes in it to keep it from becoming dated. One of the first of these will be an addition of a section devoted to the cultural history of Switzerland, featuring its record in internationalism and humanitarianism.

Switzerland today, Mr. Rohrbach said, is rehabilitating about 40,000 destitute children of war-torn Europe every three months. With Switzerland's population of about 4,000,000, this is the equivalent of the United States undertaking the similar care of 1,200,000 such small casualties of war. He declared that the Swiss wish to raise the number of children they care for to at least 200,000, or in a proportion to the population of what 6,000,000 children would be to this country.

Although all food in Switzerland is strictly rationed, the Swiss people are voluntarily sacrificing 5 per cent of their ration card quotas to feed these little ones from France, Greece, and elsewhere.

These youngsters come under the care of the Swiss Government, Mr. Rohrbach said, freightened, hunted creatures with no confidence in themselves or in others. They return home, he continued, proudly, normal in spirit, with a faith in a brighter world.

Exports on Reduced Scale

Switzerland is still exporting, on a greatly reduced scale. It has 150,000 tons of its own neutral shipping acquired at the outbreak of the war and trade continues with the United States, South America, Africa, and Turkey. Shipments also go to France, Italy, Germany, England, and Russia.

Little money is being made, however. England, once a large market for jewelry, has other things to think of buying now. Germany, which used to buy four times what it sold to Switzerland, now only makes even exchanges of goods. The Italian and French markets have declined greatly. Shipping costs are steep.

"But you must understand," Mr. Rohrbach continued, "that the people of Switzerland are in no way discouraged. They are all ardently building for the future. They are determined to keep up their trade, even at a loss, because it is a way to peace and understanding.

"No country like your own goes to war without the idea of a better world afterward. There would be no use. While we are not actually in the war, we are, in our way, participating, too, in the struggle for a better world."

Stage Notes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," is to be presented at some 50 theaters throughout the United States on Sept. 28 under the auspices of the National Theater Conference. "The Eve of St. Mark" will be used to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Community Playhouse. The new Anderson drama is dedicated to the author's nephew, Sergt. Lee Chambers, who perished in an army bomber crash; it is about an American farm boy in the present war. "The Eve of St. Mark" is due on Broadway in October under the aegis of the Playwrights Company. It goes into rehearsal at the end of the month.

⁂

According to the current issue of Variety, prosperity on Broadway, plus the optimism of brokers, plus an unusual amount of production activity, indicates a promising theater season. There may even be a shortage of theaters this winter. Operators of ticket agencies say that their business is "the best in years." "Blithe Spirit," "Junior Miss," "Stars on Ice," "This Is the Army," "Life With Father," and "Sons o' Fun" are among the most popular plays and musicals now available.

⁂

Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish will replace Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney as Mother and Father in "Life With Father," at the Empire Theater, on Aug. 31, so that Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay (Miss Stickney) may take their annual vacation.

⁂

Brenda Forbes, lately seen in "Yesterday's Magic" and the Katharine Cornell revival of "Candida," will be in the cast of "The Morning Star," the Emelyn Williams play which Guthrie McClintic will produce. "The Morning Star," London success, will come to the Morosco on September 14, after a week in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

Plymouth LAST WEEK BEGINS MONDAY NIGHT, 8:30
A mighty epic—of a mighty epoch!
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with CONRAD NAGEL
"A Rousing Play With a Thundering Punch" —ELLIOT NORTON, POST
500 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00
EVES. $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—85c and 55c
THURS. & SAT. MATS. $1.65—$1.10—85c—55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NEWS REEL
OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—News Subjects—30
GUEST ANALYST
WAVERLY ROOT
TEX McCRARY
HERE COMES CAVALRY
RACK 'EM UP
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
CARTOONS—
AIR-CONDITIONED

KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 9:00 A. M.
2nd BIG WEEK!
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
CO-HIT—FLYING WITH MUSIC
Marjorie Woodworth

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"WINGS FOR EAGLE"
THE
Plus "The Postman Didn't Ring"
Ann SHERIDAN • Dennis MORGAN

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Dorothy LAMOUR • Richard DENNING
"Beyond the Blue Horizon"
In Technicolor Plus "Sweater Girl"

EXETER Ken. 7067
Barbara Stanwyck-Joel McCrea
"GREAT MAN'S LADY"
Margaret Lindsay-William Gargan
"Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen"
Sunday "LADY IN A JAM"

TELEPIX
TAMARA and the Ballet Russe TENNIS by RIGGS
ALL THE NEWS
MARCH of TIME INDIA IN REVIEW
Donald Duck

NEW YORK (STAGE)

THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. (ex. Mon.) 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." —Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 S. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
Every Eve. Ex. SUN. & MON., 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY-DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

The Mighty Story of Today! "THE PIED PIPER"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
"The Pied Piper"
with
Monty Woolley
Roddy McDowell—Ann Baxter
Sun. thru Wed. — Aug. 23-26

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

PORTRAIT PAINTER
—whose work is owned by Museums, Court Houses, Universities, Private Homes—will for limited time paint portraits of persons whose loved ones desire a living likeness.
Any reasonable offer considered.
Studio #802, 116 W. 69th St., N. Y. City

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, August 22, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Successful Letter Writing: Adjustment Letters

Nineteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor

When a customer sends in a complaint, what does he want? Apology? Regret? Emotion?

He wants action. He wants the situation corrected.

An earnest young correspondent in a large eastern company caught the idea perfectly when he revised a letter he had written to a firm in Texas. Here are the original and the revision. Notice the difference in the effect:

Original—85 Words

We were very sorry to learn from your letter of February 21 that you did not receive the advertising mats for goods recently shipped to you. According to our records we sent the mats and they have evidently gone astray in the mail. We are sending mats to you today by parcel post.

Regarding the tray shipment, we are enclosing credit, amount $2.20, which will cover the amount to you on invoice No. N31840.

We are very sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

Revision—72 Words

We are rushing today the advertising mats for the goods shipped to you. Our records indicate that mats were previously shipped, but they have evidently gone astray in the mail.

Regarding the tray shipment, we are enclosing credit, amount $2.20, which will cover the amount due on invoice No. N31840.

Thank you for the complete information given in your letter which, we hope, has enabled us to straighten the matters out for you.

As the result of work for many hundreds of firms and many thousands of letter writers, a set of ten points for writing adjustment letters has been developed, as follows:

TEN POINTS FOR WRITING ADJUSTMENT LETTERS

1. Be prompt.
2. Sympathize with the position of the reader.
3. Be willing to admit mistakes
4. Never lose your temper.
5. Be natural, friendly, pleasant, but avoid any light, clever, or humorous phraseology which may give a "don't care" impression.
6. Be fair, to the customer, to the company, and to yourself.
7. Be liberal, within reason.
8. Avoid misunderstandings.
9. Put your decision into your opening sentence, provided it is pleasing to the reader. Use the inductive (leading in) method when you cannot make the adjustment the reader asks.
10. Sell the reader again.

A woman who had been buying $1,000 worth of goods a month from a department store returned a number of expensive articles with a little note, "Take this stuff back. It isn't satisfactory. Credit my account, and don't write me any letters about it."

Approved Her Good Points

The correspondent started to give in to disgust at the woman's unreasonableness, but decided to use approval of her good points instead.

Here's the successful result:

The towels, cloths, and mats you recently returned have been carefully examined. More than ordinary attention has been given the problem, as we know you selected the gift for a definite purpose and with discriminating taste. There are no towels on the market today that are comparable to yours in smartness and style.

The difficulty you have had is one peculiar to highly colored toweling material when a small part of excess dye "bleeds" into the lighter color. One washing frees the excess dye and further difficulty is eliminated.

We have had the articles carefully laundered and are returning them to you. We believe you will agree with us that they are perfect and will receive the satisfaction you expect from both their appearance and serviceability.

Thank you for sending them to us as we are always interested in having our customers entirely pleased with every purchase.

Follows the 10 Points

See how that letter follows the 10 points:

Fortunately, the extremely unhappy letters of complaint are few and far between. On one occasion I asked the mailing department of one of our good customers to save all the complaints that would come in the next day. There weren't any! It took 10 days to get a nice, juicy complaint, but it was really "good." It threatened loss of business and harmful publicity. The official who answered it, completely unruffled in his poise, was able to keep the business and settle the complaint with just four short, well-phrased paragraphs.

The opening of an adjustment letter is the vital spot. Remember that when you give the reader what he asks, you put the good news first, "We are glad to enclose a credit memorandum for $5.60, etc." When you cannot comply with the reader's request, use the leading-in method. Reassure him, sympathize with his position, commend his patience, or in some way show a friendly attitude; for example, "After checking up on your order for two play yards, we can appreciate how you feel about the way this order was handled."

In the relationship of every firm with its customers, there come times when conditions seem to get a little out of bounds. Remember to make every adjustment letter a sales letter!

Look for Number 20 of this series in the news columns Monday.

Children of the Emerson Junior High School in Los Angeles collected 1,168 books in one of their drives for books for service men. Here they are bringing them in by armfuls.

Books for the Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"These are for our armed forces—Marines as well as soldiers." Thus one solemn-eyed junior high schoolboy did his bit for Victory with an armful of books. Eleven hundred and sixty-eight books in one drive, from one Junior High School.

When the U. S. O. broadcast a request for books for their Recreation Centers, the Librarian of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School of Los Angeles inserted a notice in the school's daily bulletin calling attention of the pupils to this need. Every day a short notice was inserted in the daily bulletin, which is read every morning to the pupils during homeroom. Each of the 55 homerooms was given a quota of one book per pupil.

The enthusiastic response of the pupils was most inspiring. One boy scoured two blocks and brought in 28 books. Among the stacks of books were poetry, literature, fiction, large books, small books, and technical books. Many late books were among those donated: "Pied Piper," "Night Flight," "How Green Was My Valley." Two Testaments that had seen service during the last war were brought in. Over 100 mathematics textbooks were also included.

Pan-American Edition

A Pan-American Art number of School Arts was printed bilingually and published in April, devoting its entire editorial content to the interests of our Spanish-speaking neighbors. Contributors from South and Central America describe and illustrate the accomplishments of fellow countrymen and United States contributors show how we have taken these arts, crafts, and designs and adapted them to our own art projects.

There are two pages in full color illustrating the work of pupils in the Experimental School of Argentina, and also a mural by Arnold Rubio, Mexican artist and teacher now residing in the United States. For the magazine, address: School Arts Magazine, The Printers Building, 44 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass. Single copies 40 cents.

Among Us.

Portuguese Taught

A survey made during the past winter by the Pan American Union discloses the fact that some forty-seven colleges and universities in the United States were then offering at least elementary instruction in the Portuguese language and that certain centers are prepared to offer work of a more advanced and specialized type. In Massachusetts, California, and Michigan there is a movement toward the introduction of Portuguese in the high-school curriculum.

Among Us.

English-Japanese Dictionary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

On order of the War Department, the University of Chicago Press is publishing an American Edition of an English-Japanese military dictionary, first produced in Japan in 1932 under collaboration of Maj. H. T. Creswell, Maj. J. Hiraoka, and Maj. R. Namba. Major Creswell is reported to be a prisoner of war, now, in Japan.

The dictionary will help U. S. Army and Navy officers to translate Japanese military communications.

The War Department has known heretofore that such a book existed, the University states, but only a comparatively few copies were printed in Japan, and the only copies available in the United States were a half dozen or so in University libraries. Both the Army and Navy are taking large quantities of this first printing of the American edition. The work is being done by planograph.

There were no copyright difficulties. The Japanese pay much less attention to copyrighting than we do, the University says, and no copyright appeared to have been taken out in this instance. But even if there had been one, military necessity would have overridden it.

The dictionary contains 860 pages of words, double-column—first the English word, then its Japanese equivalent in English letters, and then the Japanese written character.

There's also an appendix of over 80 pages, containing English military abbreviations, common Japanese military abbreviations, a list showing the ranking American and British officers, noncommissioned officers and men. Then there's a list of the orders and medals of the Japanese, American, and English military forces, and of the money, weights, and measures in all three countries. The price of the dictionary is $7.

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD
Open all year
Courses especially planned for developing good study habits; students advance rapidly. Even slow students usually do more than the average year's work. Camp activities give a good balance to the day's program. 40 miles from New York.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND

Greene Gardens School
DAY and RESIDENT
Kindergarten to Junior High
Music, Dancing, Transportation, Home Environment
Albertine J. Greene, Director
131 So. Occidental, Fe. 6712, Los Angeles, Calif.

St. Johnsbury Academy
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
A fine old New England Academy modernly equipped. Coeducational. Tuition moderate. College Preparatory, General, Secretarial, Agricultural, and Home Economics.
For catalogue address: Stanley C. Oldham

KENTS HILL JUNIOR COLLEGE
AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Coeducational. Liberal Arts. Business Adm., General secretarial, Pre-Nursing, Journalism, Accounting, Social Science, General and Special courses. Guidance, aptitude tests. Dramatics. Outing Club. Sports. Endowment permits $575 rate. Est. 1824. Catalog. William Warren Dunn, Box 56, Kents Hill, Me.

Berkeley Hall School
Fall Term OPENS SEPT. 15
Featuring thorough training in sound fundamental education.
Kindergarten Through High School.
(Fully Accredited) Estab. 1911
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

RANDELL SCHOOL
For Boys and Girls
PRIMARY THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
FULLY ACCREDITED DAY AND RESIDENT STUDENTS
Preparatory for College and Secondary Board Examinations
Special Features:
Adult Education Individual Instruction
Day or Evening Classes
1600 Madison, Denver, Colo. EAst 6710
Mrs. Marian F. Moore, Principal

FORNACHON HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
NEAR NEW YORK
Happy, healthy home life. Thorough academic instruction. Individual training and character forming care. Art, music, hobbies, outdoor play and sports; community interests. Charming suburban environment. Boarding dept. for boys and girls 4-12; Day dept.—kindergarten thru college prep. 28th yr. Nr. Christian Science Sunday school.
Louise M. Carr, Pd.B., B.S., Principal
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-1784

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL
(An accredited school)
4815 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and 8 Grades.
PHONE DREXEL 6081
Address Austa Boyesen, Principal

Fonderoc School
1418 CENTRAL ST.
(Opp. Northwestern Football Stadium)
Right Thinking and Acting
16th year. Grades, Kindergarten, High Standards. Individual attention, creative and dramatic arts. Spacious playgrounds. Day school only. Transportation—suburbs through Winnetka and near-by Chicago. Glenna L. Griffith, Director. Phone University 3045. Write 1247 Judson Avenue.
EVANSTON, ILL.

Daycroft
NORDTON HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
Provides, for sons and daughters of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. College Preparatory and General Courses. Music, Art, Interscholastic sports. Sailing, Skiing. Est. 1928. Boarding and day, elementary and high school. Send for catalog.
Tel. N. Y. Office Whitehall 3-0390

LOOK
for our illustrated advertisement in today's Magazine Section.
The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School
Coeducational

MILITARY SCHOOLS

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
Distinguished for excellent academic, military and athletic training. In beautiful, historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. High Altitude. Unexcelled health record. Modern fireproof buildings. Separate Junior School. Visitors cordially welcomed at all times. For illustrated catalogue address Superintendent, Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LAWRENCE ACADEMY
at GROTON, Mass. — 150th Year
Thorough college preparation for 100 boys; individual attention. Small classes. Supervised study. Exceptional faculty. 60 acres; country location 36 miles from Boston. All sports. For catalog address Fred C. Gray, Principal.

HUNTINGTON
A fully accredited college preparatory school for boys. Intensive review course for high school graduates. Experienced teachers. Small classes. Superior athletic equipment. Preparation for all leading colleges. Catalog. Telephone KENmore 1800.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, ED. M.
Headmaster, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY
Sets course to college, Coast Guard Academy, Annapolis, Merchant Marine. Strong, fully accredited preparation. Seamanship, navigation. Intensive naval drills. Naval routine, customs, traditions, uniforms. All sports. Cadets from 19 states. Catalog. Supt., New London, Conn.

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL
AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition. Known for successful college preparation. Arts and crafts hobbies. Secluded 30-acre campus. Moderate tuition. BELMONT—separate residence for younger boys. Home care. Students may attend Christian Science Sunday School.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 Hope Street Providence, R. I.

NARGA SCHOOL for BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking
Accredited. Prepares for any College. Vocational guidance—talents discovered. Business training for positions. Military Corps. 6th Grade through High School. Teaches How-to-Study. New Gym and Pool. 85 miles south of Chicago. Route 45. Endowed. CATALOG:—
Box M, Onarga, Ill. A calm environment

HOLDERNESS
In the White Mountains. For 75 boys, 12-18. Features sound college preparation, small classes. Emphasizes learning how to study. Accredited. Modern equipment and buildings. Skiing, riding and other team and individual sports. Founded 1879. Illustrated catalog.
Rev. Edric A. Weld, Box 206, Plymouth, N. H.

CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
FOR BOYS ELGIN, ILLINOIS
Character First Aim
Home Atmosphere Sports
Day and Boarding
Grades 1 to 8
Beautiful Campus
Scholarships
30 Years Successful Boy Development

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School. Sound scholastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish. Close adherence to Army and Navy standards for Mathematics and Sciences. Winter sports program, physical conditioning and vigorous outdoor life. Every boy may earn on school farm and in work program. Write William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

WHAT SCHOOL?
For ages 6 to 20 secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Also defense career courses. Harmony ideals. Develops CHARACTER. Oldest in West. Accredited. 94th year. Men Teachers, House Mothers. Shop. Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. Non-profit. Hour from Chicago.
TODD Summer Camp. Catalog: Roger Hill, Prin., Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
One of the outstanding schools of the South. Fully accredited. R. O. T. C. High standards of academic and military training. Individual attention to every boy. Separate Junior Dept. Beautiful buildings and grounds. Tennis, all sports, beach recreation center. All-inclusive rate. Enrollment limited. Address Secretary, Box 4, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Military training today is a wise precaution

AVIATION SCHOOLS

SPECIAL 8-MONTH COURSES
● Intensive secretarial training for college women. Credits apply toward a degree. Any other course of the university may be elected without extra cost. Classes and dormitory in beautiful new buildings on Charles River. Courses for high school graduates also. Catalog.
COLLEGE of PRACTICAL ARTS and LETTERS
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
147 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE
Founded 1843; small co-educational college with special advantages for men and women seeking a "career" school with cultural subjects and professional training combined. Small classes (an instructor to every six students), individual supervision; congenial campus life. 30 acres of beautiful rolling campus, picturesquely set in the heart of Maryland, a short distance from Baltimore and Washington. Stimulating study and extra-curricular activities. Liberal Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Music, Art, Dramatics, Merchandising (based on famous "work-study" plan), Journalism, Broadcasting, Secretarial. All pre-professional studies. Special 2-year courses, if desired. All sports. Fall class entering Sept. 23. Tuition $670.00 (all regular expenses included). Write for catalogue. Dept. CSM, Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, Maryland.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
Trained men and women are vitally needed! Co-operate in the war effort by continuing your education . . . preparing for your birthright of leadership, now and in the coming peace.
Army Air Force Reserve program.
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS — Day or evening courses, leading to A.B. degree. Pre-professional courses leading to A.A. certificate, or the A.B. degree.
LAW SCHOOL — Day or evening. LL.B. degree, prepares for Bar exams.
COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM — Day or evening. B.S. in J. degree.
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION — Day or evening. B.S. in B.A. degree. Accounting, advertising, business management.
● Classes begin September 21. Call, write or phone CAP. 0555 for catalog.
SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR
20 Derne Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass.

AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN
NEW CLASS
FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
BEGINS SEPT. 21
DAY DIVISION
A two year Aircraft Engineering course offering sound training in the principles of design, manufacture and operation of aircraft. Combines training in aircraft design with actual experience with tools in the repair and maintenance of airplanes and airplane engines, as well as factory shop operation. Trains young men for the key positions in the world's fastest growing industry. N. E. A. S. graduates are found in all the leading aircraft plants in the United States. Enrollment limited. Registrations accepted in order of application.
MASS. REG. 41038
NEW ENGLAND AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
395 MAVERICK ST., EAST BOSTON
AT COMMONWEALTH AIRPORT

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

TAMARACK LODGE
Winter Term Sept. 8th
BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIF.
Ideal for growing girls. Seasonal sports. Trained counsellors. Supervised study. Attendance at accredited schools. Abundance of good food; heated buildings; modern conveniences. Est. 1929. Elevation 6800 ft. 100 miles inland. Easily accessible. Daily busses. Directors S. Jay Sarkis and Sophie Sarkis, M. A. Los Angeles Rep.: 5265 Argus Dr., AL. 5225, HI. 2877.

HORTICULTURAL

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN
A School of Country Life
Two-Year Diploma Course
Agriculture Horticulture
Landscape Design
For Catalogue, Address:
Mrs. Bush-Brown, Dir., Box J, Ambler, Pa.

MUSIC

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Private Lessons—Classes
Pre-School Classes
Preparatory, Intermediate, Senior Divisions
Advanced Composition — Diploma Courses
One Follen St., Cambridge—Tro. 0956

FASHION MODELING

Academie moderne
Fashion and Photographic Modeling
Ambitious girls trained for style shows, dress salons and photography. Same training for personality development. Dorms. Free placement. Write or call COM. 1282 for Cat.M.
39 COM'WLTH AV. BOSTON

ART

ART A PAYING CAREER
...ing people trained by the School of Practical Art are MAKING MONEY in their chosen fields! Individual instruction by successful artists, in specially-designed building. Story and advertising illustration. Design. Fashion. Photography. Recreational art classes for adults. Day, evening. 30th year. Catalog. Enroll now for fall term.
School of Practical Art Tan Newbury St. KEN. 2164

JACKSON—VON LADAU
School of Fashion
Specialized studies prepare young women for careers in the fashion world. Comprehensive courses in costume design and construction, fashion art and illustration. See Student Exhibition. Send for fully illustrated catalog. Address Director.
248 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

MARYLAND INSTITUTE
School of Art and Design
1825 BALTIMORE, MD. 1942
Fine Arts, Teacher Training. Advertising Design. Interior Decoration. Costume Design. Rinehart School of Sculpture. Catalog on request.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART
School of Design for Women
Design, illustration, interior decoration, fashion arts, advertising teacher training. B. F. A. degrees in all courses. Photography, puppetry, jewelry, pottery. Day, evening. Saturday. Children's Classes. 98th year. Catalog. Registrar, Broad and Master Sts., Phila., Pa.

Chamberlain
CAREERS IN FASHION AND RETAILING
Specialized training for executive positions in fashion, retailing, styling, textiles, decoration, display, etc. 2-year course. Field work in leading stores provides valuable experience. Placement service. Catalog.
Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, Director
739 Boylston St., Room 406, KEN. 0749

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Fall Term begins October 28
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

EMERSON COLLEGE
A. B., A. M. degrees. 4-year course. Co-ed. Many graduates are outstanding successes in dramatic field. Radio — announcing, script; theater technique, dance; public speaking; literature, journalism; teacher training; languages, philosophy. Also summer school, summer theatre. Dorms. Back Bay location. 62nd year.
Howard F. Higgins, Dean
130 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Goodman Memorial Theatre
SCHOOL OF Drama
Acting, Directing, Design, Production. Acting Company for advanced students. BFA, MFA Degrees. Accredited. Write Dept. R, Goodman Thr.
Art Institute of Chicago

See Also
Tuesday's Education Page for Advertising of Schools

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

TRAINS EXPERT SECRETARIES
THE Charles SCHOOL
Modern 1- and 2-year courses for secondary school graduates. Shorter courses for college graduates offered three times a year. Day and resident students. Placement service. Catalog. TRO. 1260.
ONE FRANCIS AVE. • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

THE FAY SCHOOL
A Secretarial School for Young Women with High Scholastic Standard
TWO-YEAR COURSE: College-secretarial subjects
ONE-YEAR COURSE: Business-secretarial subjects
STENOGRAPHIC COURSE: Stenographic subjects
Small Class Groups—Individual Advancement
Day Courses begin Sept. 15—Evening Sept. 21.
M. Irene Fay, Director Catalogues
52 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THINK
NEW methods are the paramount need TODAY. Learn Speedwriting, Speedtyping and Electric Bookkeeping. Be ready for a job in WEEKS instead of MONTHS.
Modern Business Academy
111 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.
Dial 4908

GREGG COLLEGE Stenographic
Secretarial • Court Reporting
Co-educational. 47th year. Outstanding faculty. The demand for Gregg Graduates in business, industry and government service is much greater than the supply. Free placement. Write for Free booklet: "The Doorway to Opportunity."
Dept. M, 6 N. Mich. Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER
Two and one year secretarial courses. Fairfield School — one-year course for college graduates. Marlborough School — special short courses to meet individual needs—start any Monday. Successful placement. Back Bay location. 59th year. For catalog M write Marjorie Landon, M. A., Director and Dean, 245 Marlborough St., Boston. or tel. COM. 3242.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
All commercial subjects, training in very short time. 4 schools, 4 free placement bureaus. Sawyer graduates secure preferred positions. Summer rates now in effect. Classes starting weekly.
SAWYER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Los Angeles Pasadena
Long Beach Westwood Village

BURDETT COLLEGE
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 8
Accounting-Business Administration September 14. Evening Schools September 21. Women Admitted to Accounting. Send for Day or Evening Catalogue.
156 STUART ST., BOSTON HAN. 6300

Full Secretarial — Intensive Short Courses
Day and Evening Enter Anytime
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Individual Attention Assures Quick Progress.
12 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. KEN. 6040

Katharine Gibbs
SECRETARIAL
TWO YEAR Course • BOSTON 90 Marlborough St.
ONE YEAR Course • NEW YORK 230 Park Ave.
SPECIAL COURSE FOR COLLEGE WOMEN • PROVIDENCE 155 Angell St.
Delightful residences in Boston and in New York. For catalog, address Sec'y to Director.

BOSTON MUSEUM SCHOOL
Drawing, painting, sculpture (wood and stone), mural, jewelry, silversmithing, commercial art, etching, lithography, anatomy and perspective. Diploma courses. Scholarships.
Fall term begins September 28th
Illustrated Catalog RUSSELL T. SMITH, Head
234 THE FENWAY BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
Saint Paul Minnesota
One- and two-year business administration, secretarial and normal commercial courses. Placement service. Write for bulletin. 43rd year.

The Garland School
• Art Center
Art Orientation, Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Studio Drawing and Painting, Workshop. Residence House. Distinguished faculty under direction of Amy Sacker. Individual Instruction.
409 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter Commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Fisher
OPENING DATES
DAY SCHOOL . . . . . Sept. 14
EVENING SCHOOL . . Sept. 28
COLLEGE GROUP . . . . Oct. 5
THOROUGH BUSINESS TRAINING
• These are boom-days for well-trained secretaries, accountants, stenographers! Immediate defense needs and general business demand an increasing number of Fisher-trained young people. Start your training now.
Seven specialized courses, 5-month college graduate course. Vocational guidance and placement—1935 employment calls last year and 502 graduates placed! Day School, for women exclusively. Evening School, for men and women. Call or write for catalog.
Out-of-town students: Inquire about the unusual Fisher Residence Plan.
Two convenient locations:
Boston, 118 Beacon Street (near Arlington), KEN. 4647. Somerville, 374 Broadway, SOM. 1800.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Larson Junior College
A vital and stimulating program of liberal arts (transfer) and career courses. Accredited. Exceptional Secretarial courses. Laboratory Technician. Library Sci., Home-making (including nutrition), Music, Art, Design, Advertising. Degrees. Campus, dorms, Sports—riding. Ruth S. Grew, New Haven, Conn.

ENDICOTT
Higher Education for Women. 2 Yr. College Courses. Liberal Arts, Sec'l Sc., Photography, Foods, Mdse., Clothing, Art, Drama, Int. Decor., Journalism. Vocational Experience. All Sports. Easy riding distance from The Christian Science Mother Church. E. Tupper, Ph.D., Dean, Prides Crossing, Mass.

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School
Mature faculty, sound scholastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish, secretarial course, winter sports and riding. Music, Art, Dramatics. Write William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

GARDNER SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS
Formerly at 154 E. 70th St., N. Y. Opening at Hotel Plaza, N. Y. C., and in beautiful estate at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Boarding and Day Schools, Elementary, College Preparatory, Collegiate. Secretarial Courses. Fine and Practical Arts. Unequalled facilities for Athletics. 85th Year.

HILLCREST FOR GIRLS Ages 6 to 14
More than a quarter-century of successful experience with junior girls. Safe, healthful location in beautiful hill country, 150 miles from Chicago. Accredited preparation for high school or academy. Charming home life. Music, dancing, dramatics, sports. CATALOG.
SARAH M. DAVISON
Box 4-S Beaver Dam, Wis.

Lasell JUNIOR COLLEGE
For young women
Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two-year courses for high school graduates. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Merchandising, Fashion Design, Art, Music, Dramatics, Photography, All sports, riding, swimming, golf. Catalog. Guy M. Winslow, Ph.D., President, 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

HOUSE IN THE PINES SCHOOLS
Cornish School for Girls
College preparatory and general courses
House in the Pines Junior College
Two-year courses, academic, secretarial, equitation, art, music, household arts. Country location. Swimming. Excellent riding stable. Write for either catalogue.
Gertrude Cornish Milliken, 100 Pine St. Norton, Massachusetts

Marjorie Webster
JUNIOR COLLEGE CAREER SCHOOLS
Terminal courses in Kindergarten, Dramatics, Radio, Dancing, Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design, Merchandising, Physical Education. SECRETARIAL COURSES—1- and 2-year. Swimming, riding, sports. Campus. Fireproof dormitory. Washington advantages. Catalog.
Rock Creek Park Estates, Box S, Washington, D. C.

SEA PINES
Happy, orderly, educational home for children and young girls. Loving care. Regular graded school work. Unusual opportunities in Music, Dancing, Dramatics, Art. Gardens and groves. Horseback riding. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Faith Bickford, Director. Box 3, East Brewster, Mass.

Erskine
SOCIAL WORK • THE ARTS • BUSINESS
Two-year courses for secondary school graduates. Majors in Music, Art, Drama, Secretarial, Literature, Languages, Social Service, Red Cross, Excellent Faculty. Ideal location in residential Boston. Riding. Tennis. Golf. For catalog address:
Mrs. Gertrude Breck Clark, Dir.
111a Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

GARLAND School
Training for Contemporary Living
One- and two-year courses for girls of college age. Nutrition, Food preparation, Home management. Child care. Costume design. Sewing. Interior decoration. Graduate year in Fashion and Art. Four residence practice houses. Catalog.
Mrs. Gladys C. Jones, M. S., President
409 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

La Rew SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AZUSA, CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
Primary-Junior-Senior High
LIMITED SELECT ENROLLMENT
Fall Semester September 8th
Catalog on Request
MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
LA REW SCHOOL • AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

DAY SCHOOLS

ADELPHI ACADEMY
— One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island
★ Thorough college preparation—nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school—athletic program for all students—small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service.
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean Street. References on request.
282 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAin 2-3725. Harold C. Amos, Headmaster

Braves Hope to Gain Lost Ground in Week-End Series With Philadelphia Club

Stengel's Final Home Set Before Western Journey

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While spending the last few days commuting between Ebbets Field and the Polo Grounds, where the Dodgers and Giants were hot, the Braves were unable to do anything about the distance separating them from the sixth-place Chicago Cubs. But as they returned to Braves Field this afternoon for the first of two week-end double-headers with the lowly Phils, the Stengels once more nursed an ambition to climb higher in the second division of the National League.

A check of the standing this morning revealed a margin of five full games between the Braves and Cubs. And while the locals are battling the Phils, the Cubs will be encountering the always-dangerous Reds.

Miller Hitting

The best story of the month surrounding the Braves concerns the hitting of Eddie Miller. The classy Boston shortstop was a positive slugger in the two games at New York and the last one at Brooklyn this week. He clouted his fifth and sixth homers over that stretch, drove in four runs and had six out of 12—a .500 pace—in the batter's box. Eddie is the top short fielder in the game hitting close to that gait.

In the field, however, Miller has excelled since opening day. Through late May, all of June and early July, Eddie played 40 consecutive games at the most difficult of defensive berths without an error. After a "boot" at Wrigley Field on July 10, he ran up 19 more errorless games. His newest perfect game string reached 17 at Brooklyn on Wednesday. Actually, he has made just two misplays in the last 78 championship games—about as close to perfection as any infielder ever came.

Indians Coming

The Red Sox were scheduled to play two games at Shibe Park today with the Athletics. Tomorrow they do the same thing, this time for Army relief. Joe Cronin also keeps a single date at Philadelphia on Monday and on Tuesday comes home to Fenway for the final western invasion of the year. The highlight of the approaching week for the Sox will be four games in three days with the Cleveland Indians, a series which opens on Tuesday with a double-header.

If the Indians pick up any ground over the week end, that series with the Red Sox here should be a good one, with second place involved. The Sox reached their peak in the recent series with the Yankees and Manager Joe Cronin admitted before leaving town that he was a little concerned about a letdown.

Briefs . . . Pre-series guessing was that Al Javery and Manny Salvo would pitch tomorrow's twin bill for the Braves . . . The Phils, for the first time in Boston, are showing Bob Bragan as a catcher . . . When Hans Lobert recently ran out of catchers, due to injuries, the infielder volunteered to don the mask and has done very well . . . So well, in fact, that Lobert has no intention of returning him to the infield . . . Salvo has won five of his most recent eight starts for Stengel . . . Ted Williams, who all last season struck out only 27 times, passed the 40 level this year in the recent Yankee series . . .

The Red Sox kept pace with the New York Yankees by taking the Philadelphia Athletics 7-5 under the arc lights last night in Philly . . . Broadway Charlie Wagner was credited with his 11th win of the season, although Mike Ryba had to help him in the eighth inning . . . Harvard's Tony Lupien drove in four runs with two singles and a triple, while Ted Williams accounted for two with his triple to bring his R. B. I. total to 111 . . . The double-header between the Red Sox and the A's tomorrow will be played for the Army and Navy Relief Funds . . . At Springfield last night the Braves won their first exhibition game of the summer, defeating their old teammate Lou Fette 4-2 . . . Previously they had dropped three non-league decisions.

American League

	Won	Lost	PC	GB
New York	79	41	.658	—
Boston	68	51	.571	10½
Cleveland	63	56	.529	15½
St. Louis	62	59	.512	17½
Detroit	61	62	.496	19½
Chicago	51	63	.447	25
Washington	46	70	.397	31
Philadelphia	49	77	.389	33

Results Aug. 21

New York 17, Washington 7.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	81	35	.698	—
St. Louis	75	42	.641	6½
New York	65	54	.546	17½
Cincinnati	59	58	.504	22½
Pittsburgh	54	61	.470	26½
Chicago	55	68	.447	29½
Boston	48	72	.400	35
Philadelphia	32	79	.288	46½

Results Aug. 21

Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 2
Only games scheduled.

Penn Will Open 66th Season In Football Sept. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania will start its 66th season of football on Sept. 9, at Hershey, Head Coach George Munger has informed 49 candidates who will report here the day before practice starts.

The squad will have only 15 practice days to prepare for the opening game of the season Sept. 26 with the Georgia Naval Aviation Cadets at Franklin Field. The practice period will be the shortest since Munger took over the head coaching assignment in 1938.

Munger and his assistants, Rae Crowther, Paul Riblett, and Horace Hendrickson, the latter the only newcomer on the staff, will be further handicapped by the fact that a number of the players will be unable to start practice until the 14th because of their enrollment in the accelerated courses.

To whip the candidates into shape for what promises to be another hard season, Munger will hold two practices daily regardless of weather conditions.

Of the squad, only 19 are regarded as being of varsity caliber, the remainder consisting of sophomores and junior varsity and spring practice candidates. To meet such a formidable list of opponents as the Cadets, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Army, Navy, Penn State, and Cornell, Munger probably faces his stiffest task since his first two seasons as coach of the Red and Blue.

All-Florida Net Final Is Possibility

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An outside possibility for an all-Florida men's final, to contrast a prospective all-California women's title fray, loomed today for tomorrow in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament.

Top-seeded Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of the United States Navy already has reached the final round, as a result of his convincing 6—4, 6—0, 6—0 victory over the second foreign seed, Alejo Russell of the Argentine yesterday.

But, the other finalist was still in doubt. Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., was due to meet the first foreign seed, Francisco "Pancho" Segura, this afternoon with Segura the favorite.

Russell Wild

Segura's doubles partner, Russell, was wild yesterday after the first set. The forcing forehand which had carried him to the net and victory over Seymour Greenberg in the quarters was unsteady, and the Argentine piled up an amazing succession of errors in losing the second and third sets at love.

Mulloy was slow in feeling his pace in the first set. He dropped two straight games as Russell forged to the net. But soon the Navy boy from Miami, Fla., found the necessary length to his forcing shots, and concentrated on Russell's forehand. He broke Russell's service easily to take a four-two advantage before Russell came back to break Mulloy and even it at 4—4.

That was the last game Russell gained against Mulloy. Gar broke Russell's service brilliantly, and held his own for the set.

Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, upset Pauline Betz of Rollins College, Florida, in the first women's semifinal match, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4. The usually powerful backhand of Miss Betz faltered awkwardly at vital moments under the all-round steadiness of the girl from the Coast.

Women's Doubles

Tomorrow, Miss Osborne is scheduled to meet the winner of today's semifinal match between favored Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Hope Knowles, Avon, Conn.

The final of the women's doubles was expected to be completed today. Yesterday, Miss Brough and Miss Osborne eliminated Katherine Winthrop of Hamilton and Miss Knowles, 6—3, 6—3. And Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline and Mrs. Helen Pederson Ribahny, New York, ousted Miss Betz and Doris Hart, Miami, 7—5, 10—8.

The men's doubles field is behind schedule. Two semifinals matches were carried for today. The top-seeded pair of Mulloy and Dick McKee, Miami, were matched against the Philadelphians, William Vogt and E. Victor Seixas, Jr., while the colorful Latin Americans, Russell and Segura, were set to take on George Ball, El Paso, Texas, and Richard Odman, Seattle, Wash.

The final of the father-and-son tournament today pitted the Mulloys against George W. and William Turner, who won by default from the Falkenburgs yesterday. Son Bob Falkenburg today was scheduled to play the Canadian juniors in Montreal.

The women's veterans final found Mrs. Hazel Wightman and Mrs. M. Fremont-Smith vs. Mrs. William F. Howe, Weston, and Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Dedham.

The last field of the men's veteran doubles sent Watson Washburn and Arthur MacPherson of New York, against W. D. Cunningham of Rahway, N. J., and H. L. Bowman, New York.

Should Segura get by Everett this afternoon, a good crowd should be insured for tomorrow's master-pupil match between Mulloy and the Ecuadoruan. Crowds all this week have been only fair, despite the fact that a share of the receipts have been ear-marked for the USO.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 21
By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 2-1, Buffalo 1-1. (Second game, called end 11th, dimout.)
Rochester 3, Jersey City 3. (Called end eighth, dimout.)
Baltimore 3, Toronto 1.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 1.

American Association

Kansas City 6-4, St. Paul 1-1.
Columbus 7, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 5.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 6 (11 inns.).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 7, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 2 (10 inns.).
Portland 7, Seattle 7. (Called end 10th, darkness.)
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 3, Shreveport 2
All other games postponed.

Eastern League

Albany 2-2, Scranton 0-1.
Binghamton 3, Wilkes-Barre Williamsport 5, Hartford 4.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Associatio

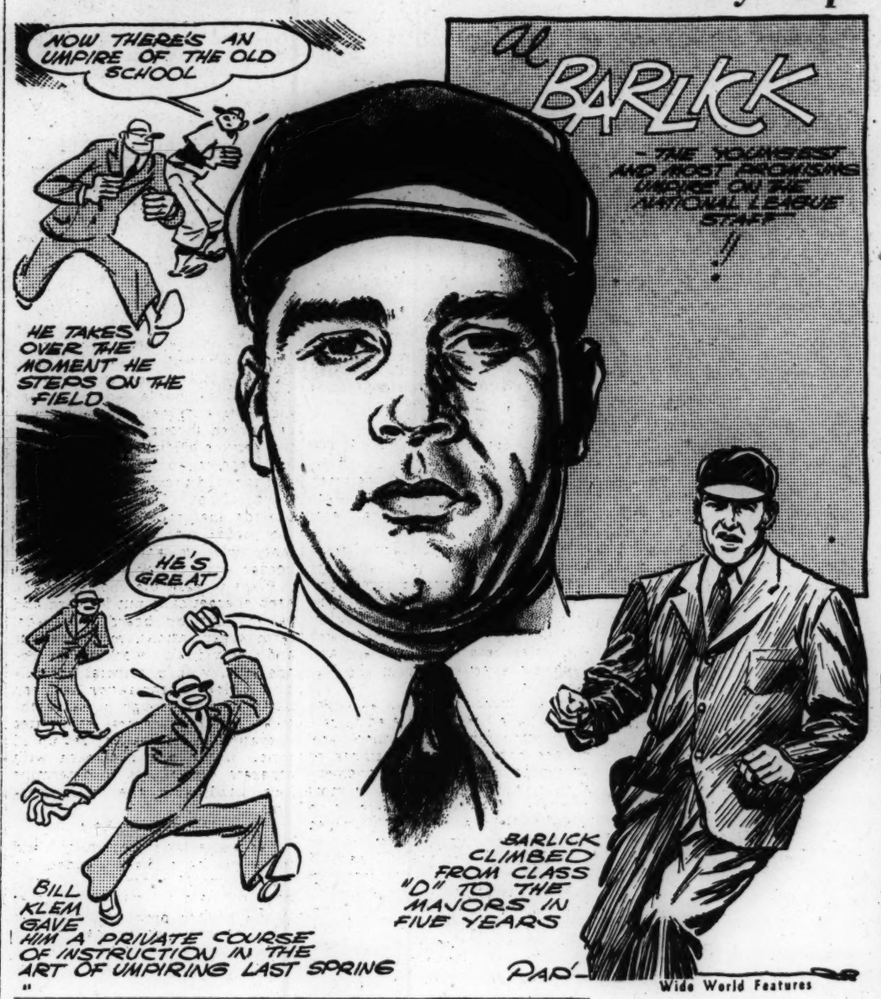
New Orleans 8, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville 14, Little Rock 4.
Chattanooga 15, Birmingham 7.
Nashville 7-5, Memphis 4-3.

Wehrle Wins

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Willford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., won the Chicago national amateur golf championship yesterday by beating Steve Kovach, Pittsburgh steel worker, 4 and 3.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9600

Able Arbitrator —*By Pap'*


NOW THERE'S AN UMPIRE OF THE OLD SCHOOL
AL BARLICK
THE YOUNGEST AND MOST GRUNTLESS UMPIRE ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE STAFF
HE TAKES OVER THE MOMENT HE STEPS ON THE FIELD
HE'S GREAT
BILL KLEM GAVE HIM A PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF UMPIRING LAST SPRING
BARLICK CLIMBED FROM CLASS "D" TO THE MAJORS IN FIVE YEARS
PAP
Wide World Features

"Over at Ebbets Field I got my first slant at Umpire Al Barlick, the young rookie who has been called the most promising prospect in years by none other than Bill Klem," writes H. E. Munhall. "And Bill should know whereof he speaks. I got a break watching Barlick work behind the plate. He caught my eye right away and showed more color than I had seen since I last glimpsed Tim Hurst and "Silk" O'Loughlin quite a spell ago. The lad is only 25 and I have never seen an arbitrator who ran the show with such gusto. He's in there up to his neck and over all the time. The fact is, I saw less of the Giants and Dodgers and more of this swarthy young umpire all afternoon. Do as I say, and rig up an early cartoon on him."

Barlick, a farm boy from Illinois, climbed from Class "D" to the majors in five years. He was working in the International League late in the 1940 season when Bill Klem's injury made a place for him on the National League staff. The following spring he reported to Klem in Miami Beach where the "Old Arbitrator" schooled him intensively in the art of umpiring. This explains why Barlick has many of Klem's mannerisms in action. He'll have to be a great umpire to live up to Klem's prediction: "He's going to be the greatest umpire in baseball history."

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

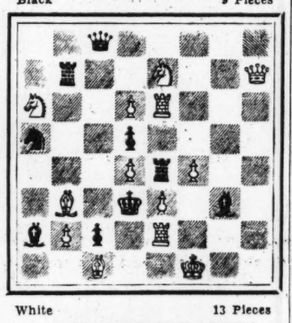
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 22, 1942

Problem No. 2479

By Maxwell Bukofser

Black 9 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

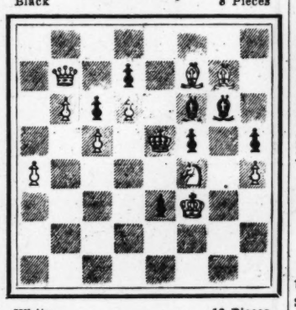
2q5/1r2Kt2Q/Kt2PR3/kt2p4/3PrP2/1B1kP1b1/bPp1R3/2B2K2

White to play and mate in two
(Pittsburgh Post, Jan. 24, 1926)

Problem No. 2480

By Maxwell Bukofser

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

8/1Q1p1BB1/1PpP1bb1/2P1kp1p/P4Kt1P/4pK2/8/8

White to play and mate in three
(Pittsburgh Post, Second Prize, Bishop's Convention Tourney, Aug. 5, 1923.)

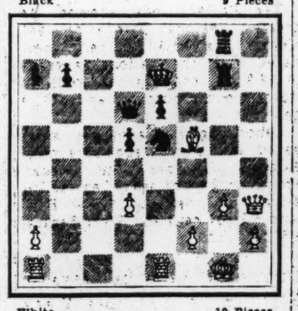
Solutions to Problems

No. 2477. Kt-B4
No. 2478. 1. P-Kt8(Kt) Kt-Q5 or Kt(B5) anywhere
2. Kt-Q7ch
1 ——— Kt-K5 or BxP
2. Kt-B6ch

End-Game No. 627. Black wins with 1 . . . Kt-B4; 2 QxR. Q-B8ch; 3 PxPch. KxP; 4 Q-Q5ch K-B2; 5 Q-K5ch. K-Kt2, and Black, out of check, can advance on the K side.
After 1 . . . R-KB; White wins with 2 PxPch. K-R; 3 PxKt, R-B1ch; 4 K-Kt3. QxKtPch; 5 K-R4, Resigns.

End-Game No. 628

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(Cohn-Marshall, Nuremberg, 1906. Those who enjoy this and other Marshall combinations will surely like his "Fifty Years of Chess," with the whole game of each with his own comments.)

1941 Best Problem To Be Selected

The 1941 Yearbook of the United States Chess Federation, which will be published in the fall, will have a special section for chess problems, under the editorship of C. B. Cook, of Texas. He has requested all those conducting chess columns and problem sections in periodicals to submit their choice for the best original problem appearing in their respective publications. Of these, Alain White will select the "problem of the year."

Dallas Tournament

The annual open championship, conducted under the auspices of the United States Chess Federation, opens today at Dallas, Texas. Among probable starters are I. Horowitz, who won this event in 1936, H. Steiner, Pacific Coast champion, and A. Yanofsky, Canadian champion and winner of the 1942 Ventnor tournament.

Ventnor Game

Round one

Here is a victory by the ultimate winner of the tournament. Yanofsky adopts a presumably inferior line, but his opponent before long was finding Alekhine's Defense in the French an effective counter-attacking measure.

French Defense

Chauvenet White	Yanofsky Black	Chauvenet White	Yanofsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 QxP	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Kt5	P-B5
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	20 R-K	P-Q6
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 Kt-Q4	Kt-B4
6 P-KR4	P-QB4	22 Kt(Kt5)xKP	PxKt
7 BxB	KxB	23 Q-Kt6ch	K-Q
8 Q-Kt4	Kt-QB3	24 Q-Kt7	R-K
9 B-Kt5	PxP	25 QxB	QxRch
10 BxKt	PxB	26 KxQ	KtxQ
11 Q-Kt5ch	K-K	27 K-Q2	K-Q2
12 QxP	R-B	28 P-KKt4	Kt-B4
13 QKt-K2	Q-R4ch	29 P-Kt	QR-Kt
14 K-Q	P-Q6	30 P-Kt5	Kt-K5ch
15 Kt-Q4	PxPch	Resigns	
16 KtxP	P-Q5		

Ventnor Game

Yanofsky lost two games in this tournament, in the third and fourth rounds, but he still finished first by a full point!

In this game, last year's winner of this now annual summer tournament took advantage of Yanofsky's weak 11th move and made effective use of his bishops. As a result, he always kept the upper hand.

Queen's Indian Defense

Levin White	Yanofsky Black	Levin White	Yanofsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 QxKP	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 BxPch	K-R
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	24 Q-KR5	PxP
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	25 BPxP	BxP
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	26 PxB	RxPch
6 Castles	Castles	27 K-R	R-Kt4
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	28 Q-B3	Q-K
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	29 P-Q5	Q-Kt3
9 QxKt	P-KB4	30 R-KKt	Kt-B2
10 P-Kt3	P-Q3	31 RxR	KtxR
11 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2	32 Q-Kt4	R-KB
12 Q-K3	K-B2	33 B-B5	Q-R3ch
13 Kt-K5ch	KtxKt	34 K-Kt2	Kt-B2
14 BxB	R-QKt	35 R-K6	Q-Q7ch
15 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt5	36 K-R3	Q-R3
16 Q-Q3	K-Kt	37 B-B3	K-Kt
17 P-K4	Kt-R3	38 R-K6	Q-Kt4
18 QR-K	P-B5	39 QxQ	KtxQ
19 B-KR3	R-B3	40 R-K5	P-KR3
20 P-K5	R-Kt3	41 B-Kt6	Kt-B6
21 Q-K4	PxKP	42 R-K7	Resigns

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—One thing the war hasn't changed is the preseason moaning of football coaches. . . . Here's a sample from Notre Dame's Frank Leahy, as relayed by publicity man Joe Petritz: "If we can get past Wisconsin in the opener, we may have another representative season. We'll consider it an excellent year if we can win six or seven out of our 11 games." . . . And in compiling his new Clemson grid brochure, Joe Sherman put the data on Coach Frank Howard and his staff on perforated sheets so they could be torn out easily. . . . Sounds like a vote of no confidence. . . . But Jim Crowley, safe at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School, doesn't hesitate to nominate Fordham, along with Penn and Boston College, as the class of the East this fall.

Among the fliers aboard those Flying Fortresses that raided Rouen last Monday were Lieut. Tom Borders, tackle on Alabama's 1938 Rose Bowl team, Sergeant Kent R. West, former West Blocton, Ala., High School backfield man, and Capt. William B. Musselwhite, former Mississippi State tackle. . . . When Bergen Junior College of Teaneck, N. J., announced the other day that it was suspending football activities for the duration, the announcement concluded: "Preparations for the next eleven will be started the day the United States Marines enter Tokyo."

The fellow with the big load of books down at the Norfolk Naval Training Station is Bob Feller, who is in gunnery school now. . . . Lot of American League batters thought Bob was using a gun all along. . . . When Seaman, 2d Class, Max Steiner, former Tennessee footballer who now is learning radio at the Navy's training school at Colorado U., went to bat in a softball game the other night, the announcer gave out this way: "The boy batting now is Maxie Steiner of the University of Tennessee. He has played in the Orange Bowl—strike one—he has played in the Rose Bowl—strike two—and he has played in the Sugar Bowl—strike three." . . . The fans loudly suggested that Maxie had better return to football.

Baseball as Played In Lone Star State

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 22

Baseball as it is played by the Dallas Rebels of the Texas League:

There's a catcher in center field, a pitcher in right field, and the left fielder has to pitch every four or five days.

Sales, losses to the armed forces, and injuries have cut the squad to 11—and four of them are pitchers.

Home games, though, aren't so bad. Three young fellows who have to work days can help the team at night.

Wakefield Named The Most Valuable

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Dick Wakefield, the outfielder who graduated from Michigan University to the Detroit Tiger farm system, has begun paying dividends on the Tigers' investment. He has been named the most valuable player of the Texas League by sports writers of the circuit.

The Beaumont rightfielder, who is leading the league in hitting over the .350 mark, leading in number of hits, in two-base hits and second in runs scored, was far ahead of the field.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Holmes	446	46	125	3	31	.280
Waner	257	37	69	1	29	.269
Kluttz	180	18	47	1	26	.261
Fernandez	449	47	112	6	45	.249
Miller	468	40	116	6	40	.248
West	360	43	86	11	36	.239
Masi	73	13	17	0	9	.233
Roberge	101	8	23	1	8	.228
Gremp	164	9	37	3	16	.226
Sisti	333	42	76	4	29	.225
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	199	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Golf Schedule for Season Is Problem for Committee

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the many problems in golf club management is to try to provide a tournament schedule with sufficient variety to keep the members from being bored by repetition, at the same time having in mind that the main objective is to satisfy the majority, create as much interest as possible, and thereby contribute to the club's success. In every club there are some members hard to please, and if a type of tournament is on that doesn't appeal to them, they just won't enter; forgetting that this style of event might appeal to certain other members.

Some of the canny executives have solved the problem, or tried to, by naming the most disgruntled member of one season as a member of the Tournament Committee the next year, and trying the same tactics in the matter of the club's Handicap Committee. There's no better way of curing a chronic kicker, or at least broadening his viewpoint, than by having him take some of the raps he was so fond of giving.

Variety of Events

Any golfer who was curious enough to scan the club tournament publicized returns last week end would have found quite a variety of events. That old standby of every Tournament Committee, the 18-hole medal play handicap, had the customary edge, for it was on the docket at 10 clubs Saturday and 13 Sunday, although linked up in two or three instances with side events. Several of the local clubs, for example, have frequent Sunday afternoon mixed foursomes.

The interesting angle, however, was to note the number of "selected holes" tournaments, which were staged at seven clubs Saturday and eight Sunday. On these particular days they outnumbered the popular four-ball tournaments, of which there were three Saturday and six Sunday, also the handicap vs. par, with four Saturday and three Sunday. There also were variations of the "selected holes," such as at Lexington, Saturday, where a member could turn in his "best nine," not selected nine, this being a nine-hole course.

Problem

The nine-hole clubs, when you stop to think about it, have a problem in this "selected nine," or more holes, in that if they have two short holes, the contestants have two chances for selected scores on the same holes. At the Norfolk Golf Club a nifty solution of this problem has been evolved by running an "odd holes" tournament, in which the score is taken for holes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 of the first round, 2, 4, 6 of the second, making nine holes in all. Norfolk has another rather novel tournament known as "Bankers' Handicap," in which the member takes the total of his best nine, doubles it, and then subtracts his handicap for his net.

Woodland had a Saturday "points tournament" of an intriguing nature, in which one point is allowed for a par, two for a birdie and three for an eagle, the member using three quarters of his handicap and strokes applying as they show on the card, so that if he makes an actual 5 on a par-5 and gets a stroke there, it is a birdie for him, hence two points.

Increasingly Popular

It is not hard to understand why the "selected holes" tournaments, 9, 12 or 15 holes, should be increasingly popular, especially with those players who are erratic and who play a number of holes very well, the others miserably. They came in from a round in which their hopes were high until they struck an 8, 9, 10 or even higher on some hole late in the round, or perhaps have 15 good holes, but their total spoiled by the other three. Somebody asks, "What'd you get?" And they start to explain that they should have had a so-and-so but for —, at which point their friendly inquisitor ducks or listens without hearing, for he has had his own misfortunes on some holes and he wants to tell his story, not listen to another's.

Only last Saturday the winner of the best-selected nine at Wollaston, Charlie Duplain, playing his last round before being inducted into the Army, had a card which read: Out, 5, 9, 3, 6, 9, 5, 6, 5, 3—51; in, 5, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 3, 5, 5—43—94. Figure his selected nine and you'll find it's 36, from which he subtracted half his handicap of 25, or 13 strokes, which gave him a winning net of 23 and a real thrill, for he never before had come close to winning a prize. His selected nine totaled 36, his other nine 58. I do think that one half the regular handicap on a selected nine is too much, giving hardly a look-in for the low handicap player, although it is equally true that the high handicap man hasn't quite so much of a holler, after all. Some clubs use the one-third handicap for these selected 9 and 12 holes. Half the handicap for the selected 15 is not so bad.

Hockey's Future Still Unsettled For Next Winter

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Professional hockey's wartime future in the United States and Canada still was in doubt today, its status apparently unchanged by discussions during yesterday's closed meeting of representatives from five major circuits.

Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, said after the meeting that the only action was the waiving of the rule that for-pay loops a chance to obtain the permission of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association before turning pro.

That was done to give the pay-for pay loops a chance to obtain talent and reinforce clubs riddled by enlistments.

The agreement is not final but must be submitted to the Directors of the National Hockey League, the CAHA, American Hockey League, American Hockey Association, and the International Ice Hockey Association for approval.

As to hockey's wartime future, Calder would only say, "We are entirely in the hands of the Government." A decision from the Canadian Government is expected soon on its views concerning the advisability of continuing the pro leagues for the coming season.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	28	10	7	.588
Salvo	19	6	5	.545
Sain	33	4	5	.444
Javery	36	10	13	.435
Tobin	30	9	17	.346
Earley	22	4	10	.286
Donovan	22	1	5	.167
Lamanna	7	0	1	.000

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

The Best Piece of
PEACH PIE
you ever put in your mouth. Served every day now; the first of the season. With cheese . . .
10¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI
6 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Lunches and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
in Cool, Attractive Gardens
OPEN 6 DAYS A WEEK
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

Walter's Restaurant AT COOLIDGE CORNER
SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
LUNCHES from 45c Afternoon Tea
DINNERS from 80c with Music
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. N. V. DRAKE, Pres.

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON —45¢ DINNER —60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1895
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c
DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

Last Week!
Rich's Annual August Sales...
Linens, Bedding and Home Furnishings!
Just another week to take advantage of important savings. Buy on Rich's convenient Lay-Away or Club Plans if you wish
Atlanta Georgia RICH'S

Gold Shield Laundries

American	Ma. 1016
Capital City	Ve. 4711
Decatur	De. 1606
Excelsior	Wa. 2454
Guthman	Wa. 8661
May's	He. 5300
Piedmont	Wa. 7651
Trio	Ve. 4721
Troy	He. 2766

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call Jackson 0414

Echols Grocery Co.
818 N. Highland Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Complete Food Store
Full Stock of MONARCH
Salmon Tuna Pineapple
FREE DELIVERY
HEM. 0344

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 7247-R
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

Commerce and Finance

George Urges Action Now to Curb Inflation, Pay War Costs

Business and Industry

No Need Seen Now for West's 'Gas' Rationing

TULSA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Gasoline rationing will not be necessary as a result of orders banning railroad delivery of automobile gasoline in the midwest and southwest, observers in the petroleum industry asserted yesterday.

The industry has anticipated such an order for several months, and has been shifting from railroad tank cars to trucks in transportation of gasoline.

In the 20 states involved in yesterday's order by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes, approximately 80 per cent of all gasoline distributed now moves over the highways, these observers said.

Some Shortages Seen

Shortages will result in some areas, particularly in such states as Minnesota and the Dakotas, where gasoline shipping terminals are few and far between. Tank cars are necessary there because state regulations limit interstate shipments of gasoline by truck to 100 miles.

In Wisconsin, however, the state allows truck shipments of 250 miles. This coupled with an order permitting trucks to haul 4,000 gallons, double the capacity previously allowed, will cause no serious shortage in Wisconsin.

If supplies dwindle in any of these areas, officials of the industry pointed out that residents of the sector automatically would be rationed in accordance with the supplies available.

Throughout the rest of the 20 states, especially those of the southwest, no serious transportation difficulties are expected because trucking terminals are so numerous that almost all consumer points can be reached in 100-mile hauls.

R. W. McDowell, vice-president in charge of sales for the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., pointed out that if the regulations limiting truck hauls were lifted, the industry could supply at least 95 per cent of the residents of the 20 states with truck transports.

Adequate Technique

Adequate trucking facilities are available for such a purpose, he said.

In some states, such as Oklahoma and Kansas, trucks already are carrying virtually 100 per cent of the load. In Texas, Railroad Commissioner Ernest O. Thompson declared that truck hauling would insure a continued, uninterrupted delivery of all gasoline required.

"Tank cars are not even needed in Texas," he said.

"The industry has been expecting something like this," Mr. McDowell said, "and is pretty well able to handle its gasoline transportation by truck.

"The order will cause no serious repercussions for the industry as a whole and will not make enforced gasoline rationing for the entire area necessary or advisable."

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Profit Declines to $1.01

NEW YORK (AP)—Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, soap manufacturers, reported net profit of $2,241,073 or $1.01 a common share, for the 1942 first half, compared with $2,399,074, or $1.09 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Net sales of $58,614,993 compared with $51,742,439 in the similar 1941 half-year. Accounts of subsidiaries and branches outside the western hemisphere were excluded from the report.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

IN BOSTON SPECIFY
BOWKER STORAGE
Bowker Storage & Distributing Co.
33 Commercial Wharf, Boston
CAPitol 9535

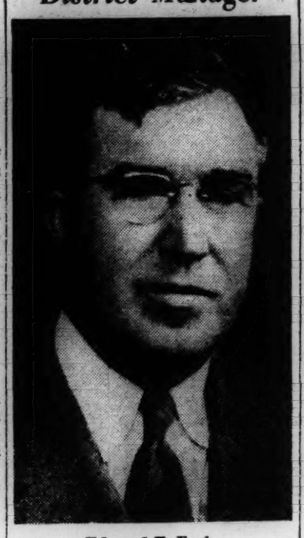
WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21

District Manager



Edward F. Early

Appointed general superintendent of the Worcester, Mass., district of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Mr. Early will supervise the Morgan and Goddard Works in Worcester and the works at Clinton, Mass. His first employment was as an errand boy in the Morgan Works in June, 1910.

Net of Steel Firms Lowest In 3 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Net earnings of steel companies in the first half of 1942—despite record-breaking production—were sharply below any six-month period since the first half of 1939, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

Net income of 72 companies representing more than 90 per cent of the industry's total capacity was $116,407,000, after operating expenses and taxes. For the six months ended June 30, compared with $167,421,000 in the 1941 last half and $188,945,000 in the 1941 first half.

The reduction in net earnings this year was attributed by the institute to increase in wages, taxes and certain other costs of operation, while steel prices were practically unchanged throughout the past three years.

Earnings in the first half of this year were at the rate representing a return of less than 5.3 per cent on investment in the industry against 8.1 per cent earned in 1941.

Taxes in the first six months of this year corresponded to 40 cents a dollar of total pay rolls, the organization said, compared with 29 cents in the 1941 first half.

Pay rolls of $969,855,000 in the 1942 half year were 30 per cent above those in the like period of last year. Dividends paid to 500,000 stockholders were $72,846,000 this year against $73,286,000 in the first six months of 1941.

Price Ceilings Set On 700 Additional Cotton Products

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dollars-and-cents price ceilings on about 700 additional cotton textile products at the makers' level have been issued by the Office of Price Administration, effective Aug. 22.

The ceilings cover several hundred types and makes of towels—huck, crash and turkish—as well as corded napkins, printed flannels, Girl Scout uniform cloth, buff cloth used for polishing metals, and special products of a number of individual manufacturers.

The action was in line with OPA's policy of supplying cotton mills with definite maximum prices on their products, to simplify their pricing problems. The price levels are approximately as before.

The original pricing formula required each seller to establish his own ceiling based upon his weighted average price for each type of goods sold during the period July 21-August 15, 1941.

Army Orders Year's Normal Truck Output

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication Automotive & Aviation Industries said in its current issue that the recent order of the motor transport service of the Ordnance Department for 880,000 trucks and trailers calls for approximately a year's normal output of 41 truck and trailer manufacturers.

"In only two years in the industry's history," the publication said, "has truck and trailer production in the United States exceeded the 880,000 units ordered by the Army. Last year combined truck and trailer output totaled approximately 1,087,000 vehicles, while in 1937 the total was 894,000 units."

P. C. FERNANDEZ & CO.
Exporters to the
Shoe and Leather Industries
Panama City Ave. Ancon No. 73
Boston 25 South Street
Habana Apartado No. 2498
Mexico D. F. Mesones No. 79D

Misstatements Charge Stirs Patent Hearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A Government attorney's challenge of the veracity of five officials of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) precipitated a fiery scene at a hearing of the Senate Patents Committee yesterday which threatened to lead to blows before the statement was partially withdrawn.

The committee had heard days of hot argument as to whether Standard's relations with a German chemical trust did or did not constitute an international cartel harmful to American interests.

Robert M. Hunter, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, stated that of six witnesses who appeared for Standard in three days of hearings, he would take the word of only one, E. V. Murphree, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Development Company, a subsidiary. He declared he had heard the others make "deliberate misstatements of facts."

One of the six, R. T. Haslam, chemical engineer, strode up to the committee table behind which Mr. Hunter sat with Chairman Homer Bone (D) of Washington and said he resented that personally. Mr. Haslam asked that the attorney withdraw his statement, and inquired what his recourse was if Mr. Hunter failed to do so.

"I know one," Mr. Haslam said.

Chance to Modify

Senator Bone gave Mr. Hunter a chance to modify his statement and Senator Bennett Clark (D.Idaho) asked Mr. Hunter if he would not withdraw it.

Mr. Hunter proposed to discuss the testimony with the witnesses personally. Senator Bone said he would delete the colloquy from the record and the committee recessed.

Mr. Haslam, former professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and built like a football player, immediately began a discussion of the testimony with Mr. Hunter, who is considerably slighter in build than Mr. Haslam. As a result of the conversation, Mr. Hunter said he would withdraw his assertion that "deliberate misstatements of fact" had been made, but said he stood by his remark that he would take the word of only one out of the six witnesses.

Prompted by Release

Mr. Hunter's statement to the committee was prompted by a Standard Oil (New Jersey) press release which quoted from testimony by its President, W. S. Farish, that the difficulties of the synthetic rubber problem had been "enormously aggravated by the widely publicized statements of a number of fake experts and notoriety seekers who didn't know what they were talking about."

Mr. Farish had told the committee that he excluded the representatives of the Attorney General from his characterizations of "fake experts and notoriety seekers," but Mr. Hunter said the juxtaposition of his name to the statement in the press release would tend to mislead the public.

Mr. Farish earlier had contradicted a statement by John R. Jacobs, another special attorney in the antitrust division, that Standard's patent-pooling contracts with Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie had prevented the American explosives industry from obtaining necessary patent licenses to increase war production.

Would Change Patent Law

Frank A. Howard, president of the development company, said Standard told the powder manufacturers that the Germans had the licensing right, but that the manufacturers could go ahead, if they wished, and their legal liability to I. G. would be one cent a thousand cubic feet for the ammonia produced.

"Here we were preparing for war and we were held up by Germany," Chairman Bone said. "We were letting this (I. G.) group dictate our policy. The almighty German dollar was being employed here as a breastwork against the arming of the United States. Out with such nonsense!"

Senator Bone said he did not know who was responsible, but "it's time we had a change in the patent law."

Mr. Farish concluded with a statement that "We, as a company, are proud of the wealth of technical knowledge we have brought into this country and we are proud of what we have been able to do with this knowledge once we got it here."

Use of Substitutes to Save Tons of Tin, Aluminum

WASHINGTON (AP) — Substitution of steel, silver and plastics for tin and aluminum in the manufacture of various ordnance items is expected to save more than 62,000,000 pounds of those critical metals in 1942 and 1943, the War Department has reported.

Use of substitutes will not be permitted to reduce the efficiency of the manufactured articles, the Department said.

The largest single saving—35,000,000 pounds of aluminum by the end of next year—the Department said would be effected by using plastics for trench mortar fuses.

Merck & Co. Earnings Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Merck & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries showed net earnings for the six months ended June 30 of $1,086,373, equal, after provision for preferred stock dividends, to 83 cents a common share, against $1,591,073 or $1.45 a common share in the comparable 1941 period.

Western Canada Mobilizing Labor to Harvest Crops

WINNIPEG (CP)—It's zero hour on the prairies. During the next few weeks harvesting operations throughout the West will test success of a campaign in which western leaders have attempted to mobilize on an unprecedented scale their war-depleted farm labor reserves.

First unofficial estimates of the western Canada grain yield place it at more than 1,300,000,000 bushels, although wheat and coarse grain production in the West last year totalled only 598,000,000 bushels. With the tremendous new crop almost an actuality, it is estimated 50,000 additional farm hands must be found for the harvest.

Large Force Required

Saskatchewan estimates 30,000 new hands are required. Unofficial Alberta estimates are for between 10,000 and 12,000, and it is likely Manitoba will require at least 8,000.

Faced with a great labor shortage because of the manpower drained into the armed forces and war industry, western farmers plan to utilize school children, women, white-collar workers from towns and cities, reservation Indians and Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast.

In all three provinces arrangements have been completed for either postponing high school and college openings in September or providing for such postponement should it prove necessary. In most districts, school children are being urged to help, and in the Winnipeg district letters will be mailed to schoolboys and rallies will be held to enlist maximum labor reserves.

Most districts are registering their labor resources. In Calgary, the Board of Trade is issuing a questionnaire to schools and business firms to determine possible labor supplies. At Regina, where an estimated 3,000-5,000 helpers are needed, officials sent out 1,000 letters to all business firms in the district, asking employers to release as many men as possible for the fields, while women were being registered to fill temorarily the gaps in business left by the men.

Women to Work

In actual harvesting operations it is expected the woman's place will be in the kitchen, but Moose Jaw reported definite possibilities of "farmerettes" taking over in the fields.

Possibility that women may do more of the "heavy" harvest work than reports have shown, however, was given last week when Reeve George Edwards of North Battleford, Sask., called for "a Canadian land army of 300,000 women—not sometime but now," to take over agriculture.

Although the advisability of putting city men, with no farm experience, to work in the fields has been questioned by some leaders, it seems certain the businessman's direct contribution will be great in all three provinces. Reports say it is likely some towns will have to shut up shop entirely at the height of the harvest.

Indians from reservations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be employed, and in Alberta the United Farmers of Alberta are investigating the possibility of bringing Japanese labor from British Columbia to help with the job.

Perhaps the most novel large-scale plan is the exchange arrangement whereby Canadian and United States farmers will cross the international border with harvesting units and men. The plan will be worked through national selective service officials in Canada who will receive applications for help and forward them to U.S. employment offices. The arrangements provide that four men may cross the border with each unit, but no labor will be able to cross the border without harvesting units.

Plans to ease the shortage have been energetically put forward and carried out by boards of trade, farm organizations, municipalities and individuals, working in co-operation with provincial agriculture leaders. Organization has been particularly thorough in Saskatchewan, where a central committee operating in Regina has set up 10 zones in the province, each with separate committees to determine local needs and take local measures.

Sidelights on Help

Saskatchewan's ingenuity and initiative have been lauded by Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner, who said the west must solve its own labor problems, and that the dominion government could offer little assistance.

Sidelights on the farm help situation:

About 50 student missionaries in northern Saskatchewan, and some 35 in the south, will be given two weeks leave to do harvest work, the United Church in Saskatchewan announced. . . . At Saskatoon, Frank Eliason, provincial secretary of the United Farmers of Canada, suggested harvest helpers be trained in battalions, like soldiers, so they would be efficient workers when needed.

Farmers' wives will be able to get extra tea, coffee and sugar supplies for feeding harvest gangs by making special application to their regional controller of the wartime prices and trade board. Wage ceiling conferences have been held in Saskatchewan, and a threshing wage of $4 to $5 a day has been fairly generally adopted. Trades and labor congress officials in Regina will protest—in Manitoba, wages will be generally $3 a day for stooking and $3.50 for threshing, plus board.

Russian Dandelion Seeds on Way To S. A. for Experimental Plantings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seeds of the Russian dandelion, quick yielding rubber plant, now are en route to Argentina and Chile for experimental plantings after being rushed half way around the world this summer from their native soil.

Dr. E. W. Brandes, United States rubber expert, called the Russian dandelion the "latest recruit from the plant world to be put into emergency war service in the Americas" under the program which he is directing with the cooperation of thirteen other American republics.

Other rubber plants now being introduced throughout Latin America are the guayule bush, native to Mexico, and cryptostegia, a bush vine from Madagascar.

Produce Quickly

All three plants produce faster than the native rubber trees of the other Americas, but have a very small yield comparatively, he explained, while the Russian plant is the quickest but smallest producer of all.

Dr. Brandes described the Russian dandelion as a temperate zone plant, successfully used by the Soviet as a big source of rubber. Technically it is known as "kok-saghyz."

While the rubber expert refused to predict possibilities of the Russian dandelion in the American hemisphere, he was optimistic on future prospects of guayule as an important supplier of rubber, especially in Mexico.

He estimated that constant annual production of from 7,000 to 10,000 short tons of wild guayule rubber is possible now in Mexico. A program to grow cultivated guayule also is under way, he said. Intercontinental Rubber Company, for example, now is starting to sow 8,000 acres to guayule, he said.

Dr. Brandes explained that wild guayule is normally a slow-growing plant, but that under cultivation its life cycle may be telescoped so that growth which would require 5 to 20 years in the desert is attained in from 2 to 4 years.

Experimental guayule plantings, he said, also are under way in Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, and several of the Central American countries.

New Developments

A recent newcomer to the American rubber scene is cryptostegia, called by Dr. Brandes a tropical or sub-tropical plant, capable of yielding rubber within a year and a half after planting.

Cryptostegia sowings, he said, are being made experimentally in Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico as well as in this country.

Dr. Brandes stressed the emergency character of these plantings of guayule, the Russian dandelion and cryptostegia.

"The United Nations urgently need rubber to be used as such and later to be mixed with synthetic rubber substitutes as a means of extending their usefulness," he said.

"The most immediate major sources of natural rubber are the wild rubber trees of tropical America, but there is no prospect that they will provide full relief.

"That is why the plantings of various rubber plants, especially the Russian dandelion which yields rubber the same year it is planted, are being made throughout the Americas."

Power Production Resumes Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP)—The uptrend in electric power production was resumed in the week of Aug. 15 after a slight drop the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute report showed.

The institute reported energy distributed in the week ended last Saturday was 3,654,795,000 kilowatthours compared with 3,637,070,000 the previous week and 3,238,160,000 in the corresponding period of 1941.

The Pacific Coast showed the greatest regional gain over 1941 electric use, 25.5 per cent compared with the national average of 12.9 per cent. In the southern states electric output was up 21.9 per cent.

Other regional advances compared with a year ago were mid-Atlantic 9.7 per cent, Rocky Mountain 8.3 per cent, Central Industrial 7.3 per cent, New England 6.2 per cent and West Central 4.3 per cent.

Brokers' Loans Increase $43,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $461,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 19, an increase of $43,000,000 compared with the previous weeks.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $317,000,000.

Chemists to Meet in Buffalo

NEW YORK—Utilizing Niagara power and the abundant supply of skilled workers available, Buffalo, capital of the electro-chemistry industry, is turning out many fundamental war materials and chemicals upon which most other industries of the country depend, the Western Section of the American Chemical Society reports, in announcing the 104th meeting of the Society, which is to be held in Buffalo, Sept. 7 to 11.

Senator Sees Higher Income Taxes Likely

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—With the double objective of averting inflation and finding more war funds, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee called today for "frank and candid" consideration of the individual income tax provisions of the new revenue bill.

That will be the first matter to come before the committee Monday when it begins two weeks' executive consideration of the measure. As it passed the House, the bill called for $6,271,000,000 more taxes over a full year's operation, including about $2,900,000,000 more from individual income taxpayers.

Senator George implied to newspapermen that individuals might be asked for even larger contributions when he declared that "from the standpoint of the Treasury, this is the harvest time, and later on with declining incomes it will be too late."

"If we are serious about paying for this war, and checking the rising living costs due to inflation, now is the time for us to act," he said.

Senator George said there was a possibility the committee might approve some modification of the "pay as you go" income tax collection plan advanced by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The plan could be best coupled with collection of taxes at the source, he said.

The Ruml proposal calls for a bookkeeping operation by which the taxes on 1942 incomes, normally collectible in 1943, would be cancelled and the payments credited against 1943 taxes, thus putting the taxpayers on a current basis.

Senator George said that the source tax should amount to at least the 6 per cent normal tax rates, probably more, and should be applicable to the bulk of all individual income — professional fees as well as salaries and dividends. The House has approved a 5 per cent withholding levy against salaries and dividends next year —not, however, as an additional tax, but simply an advance collection of 1943 taxes.

In 1944, under the House plan, 10 per cent of such income would be withheld.

Senator George said he thought the proposed 45 per cent combined normal and surtax rate on corporations was "too high," unless provision were made for post-war refunds.

Proposal to increase federal revenue by requiring the purchase of special savings stamps with each purchase of goods was considered by a Senate financing subcommittee yesterday.

Chairman Bennett Champ Clark (D), Missouri, described it as "enforced savings using the machinery of the sales tax."

The plan, put forward by Senator Danaher (R), Connecticut, a member of the subcommittee, was discussed by Meyer Jacobstein and Charles O. Hardy of the Brookings Institution.

In addition to the purchase price of an article, consumers would have to buy a stipulated percentage of the special stamps, which they would paste in books, eventually turning in the books for government bonds which would be non-negotiable until after the war.

Senator Clark said the Brookings Institution experts estimated that to raise $5,000,000,000 a year, a stamp tax rate of 9.4 per cent would be required with no exemptions. With a $200 exemption, they said, a rate of 12.5 per cent would be needed and a 15.2 per cent rate would be necessary with a $200 base exemption and an additional exemption of food purchases.

New WPB Director

OEM Photo by Gruber

H. M. Brundage

Appointed deputy regional director of the War Production Board in New York City. Mr. Brundage, who has been with the WPB since its formation, formerly managed his own business, the H. M. Brundage Co., in Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale Prices At Highest Levels Since October '26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Average prices for commodities in primary markets reached the highest level since October, 1926, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of 889 price series for the week ended Aug. 15, the United States Department of Labor reported. Sharp advances in basic foodstuffs, particularly fruits, vegetables and meats, accounted in large measure for the rise. At 98.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the index has risen 0.6 per cent in the past month and is 10 per cent higher than at the corresponding period last year.

Average prices for foods rose 0.8 per cent during the week and farm products increase 0.6 per cent. There were fractional advances in the fuel and lighting material group and feeds rose over 2 per cent.

Average prices for raw materials rose 0.4 per cent, while manufactured products were up 0.2 per cent.

(1926=100)	Aug. 15 1942	Aug. 8 1942	P C Changes to Aug. 15, '42 from Aug. 8 1942	Aug. 16 1941
All commodities	*98.9	*98.6	+ 0.3	+10.4
Farm products	106.0	105.4	+ 0.6	+22.7
Foods	100.5	99.7	+ 0.8	+15.9
Hides & leather	118.8	118.8		+ 7.8
Textile products	96.5	96.5		+10.4
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.2	110.2		+ 5.2
Chem & allied	96.3	96.3		+12.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.4	— 0.3	+ 8.0
Misc commod	89.0	88.9	+ 0.1	+ 7.1
Raw materials	100.8	100.4	+ 0.4	+16.3
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.6		+ 3.5
Manufact prods	*99.1	*98.9	+ 0.2	+ 8.5
Com other than farm products	*97.3	*97.2	+ 0.1	+ 7.8
Com other than farm and foods	*95.8	*95.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.6

*Preliminary

WPB Halts Work on 85 Power Projects

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Civilians were confronted today with probable "widespread curtailment" of electricity consumption as the War Production Board suspended or halted work on 85 public and private power projects.

Readjusting its entire wartime expansion program to reduce the amount of power available for war work as well as essential civilian needs, the board announced last night that its action had "substantially enhanced the probability of widespread curtailment" in luxury uses of electricity.

The revised program, WPB said, gave the green light only to sufficient power prospects to assure electricity for war and indirect war production with "a small margin" allowed for possible additions to the present munitions schedule.

Demands of the war program, the board explained, made it impossible "to preserve the standards of reliability of service observed in peace times."

"Civilian inconvenience and sacrifice," it added, "must be expected, particularly during period of drought or otherwise adverse weather conditions or in the event of serious accidents affecting utility systems."

Accordingly, WPB stepped up priority ratings on power projects regarded as urgently necessary and acted to bar others from obtaining critical materials needed for war purposes.

In addition, 28 government projects authorized by Congress were reduced to low priority ratings or listed at their present low rated or unrated status. Work on these projects will be continued only where materials are unneeded for war uses.

The program provides for a total of 5,500,000 kilowatts of new capacity until early 1944, including 3,400,000 kilowatts for private projects. The 85 projects suspended or halted represented a total of 2,200,000 kilowatts scheduled for operation in 1943 and 1944.

The readjustment permitted construction operations on federal projects and hydro-electric developments which did not call for great expenditure of war materials.

In trimming the amount of power available for war work and essential civilian needs, the revised power program fitted WPB's previously announced policy of stopping construction of most new war plants which could not have been completed within the next 12 months.

The Exclusive Home of
HICKEY-FREEMAN
and
Society Brand
Clothes
BLACH'S
BLACH AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

our annual sale of FURS
selected from all over the world. A collection of luxurious furs correctly priced.
your coat awaits you in our fur salon.
fashionland, please
Loveman's second floor
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Sears
1531 2nd Avenue North
Offering your home more beauty and comfort plus saving and quality in
FURNITURE
RUGS
BLANKETS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BETTER SUMMIT COAL
Not Over 2½% Ash
FOR STOKERS
Purity THE NON-COKING BLACK CREEK COAL
"The Perfect Fuel"
SUMMIT COAL & COKE CO.
Call 7-6181
14th St. and 1st Ave. No.

QBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1716 10th Avenue North
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
HILL STORES
NEIGHBORHOOD STORES
It's nice to get Staples, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats in one store.
With Vegetable Dinner?
Nothing Better than corn bread made from
JIM DANDY MEAL

ALABAMA'S LARGEST STOCK OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED MERCHANDISE
ALABAMA'S LARGEST STORE
PIZITZ
Home Owned and Home Operated
BIRMINGHAM

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	370,960
1942 volume to date	65,330,057
1941 volume to date	89,695,229

Stock Leaders Extend Rally Moderately

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Bullish sentiment, buoyed by a better brand of war news and revived tax hopes, aided today's stock market in a modest extension of Friday's selective recovery.

Further improvement was in evidence at the start and, near the final hour, gains of fractions to a point or so were plentiful. Large blocks of low-priced issues, most of which were unchanged to up a shade, gave a lift to the volume.

Stocks touching best levels for the year or longer included Postal Telegraph preferred, U. S. Rubber preferred, Texas & Pacific Railway, Goodyear, Amerada and Sparks-Withington. The last named was a lively mover in the wake of a 25-cent dividend declaration, first payment on the common since 1931.

Attracting bidders were American Telephone, hrysler, American Can, Southern Pacific, Loew's, Anaconda and Reynolds Tobacco "B."

Steels did little or nothing and rails were listless.

Holders of oils noted the announcement of the Petroleum Coordinator's office that a production rate of 4,066,500 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids had been set for September. This compares with 4,038,500 in August.

Studied for trend clues was the survey of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association which indicated that lumber output and new orders during the week ended Aug. 15 fell below the preceding week and the like period a year ago. Shipments also were under the 1941 week but a shade higher than in the week of Aug. 8.

Rails Hold Bond Lead

Many rail issues retained their attraction for buyers in today's bond market and some established new peaks for the recent upturn.

Favored during the abbreviated session at fractionally higher levels were Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Central of Georgia 5s of '45, Chicago & Alton 3s, St. Paul 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s and 5s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s. Bonds of Cleveland Union Terminal were slightly easier.

Utility and industrial issues were generally steady in quiet trading. Dealings were at low ebb in U. S. Governments and foreign loans with prices showing unimportant changes.

Desperate Scrap Situation Seen Likely Next Winter

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Jones & Co., business news agency, says it is the consensus among leaders of the steel industry that the "iron and steel scrap situation next winter is likely to be more desperate than is appreciated in Washington or by those outside the industry."

Leaders are fearful, the survey continued, that unless it is possible to increase collections in the next few months, steel ingot output will dip sharply during the winter and will in turn affect adversely production of needed war materials.

It says that despite all efforts made since the first open weather of last spring to get out scrap, the inventory at steel mills July 1, last, was 2,429,000 tons, or only 270,400 tons over the total at the beginning of the year, and adds, "there is no doubt that stocks have declined in the past few weeks."

"There is considerable disappointment," the agency says, "over results thus far in the scrap collection program sponsored by the steel industry. . . . It is significant that the smaller communities are making a better showing comparatively speaking than the larger cities."

Army, Navy Limited In Use of Aluminum

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board prohibited the use by the Army and Navy of aluminum in non-combat items, restricting use of the scarce metal to "implements of war."

WPB officials said the order was intended to halt the use of aluminum in barracks and cantonment construction and equipment, and consisted, for the most part, of a formal statement of arrangements already made with the Army and Navy for revision of specifications on less essential military goods.

"Implements of war" were defined as "combat end-products for field or combat use." This rules out any equipment required by the armed forces, whether or not used in combat, unless it is declared to be essential to the successful prosecution of the war by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The services were granted 90 days to meet the requirement that aluminum be used only according to the newest specifications, in order to give time for contractholders to change over to plastics or less critical metals.

Officials said they could not estimate how much aluminum would be saved by the new requirements.

Albacore, Mystery Fish, Are Found in Abundance

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The elusive albacore, a mystery fish of the sea, are running off the coast from the Cedros Islands to Oregon in their first appearance in quantity in 16 years.

The fish and game office reported that canneries were paying $375 a ton for the prized white-meated fish, and that one San Diego fisherman had received $600 for a day's catch. Another pocketed $2,706 for a week's work.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
45⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 21
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 21
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 15
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	33	33	33	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2¼	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegany Cp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 19
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6	3½	Allf'gpf$30ww	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 21
17	9¾	Allegh pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 21
22¼	16	Alleg L $ 1.20e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	A'g 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	134	134	134	+ ¼
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
6½	4	Allied St .45a	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
30½	22	Allis-C M ⅜e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	5	17¼	16¾	16¾	A'g 21
1½	¼	Amal Leather	6	¼	¼	¼	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
58	43	Amerada Pet 2	6	59¾	59¾	59¾	+1¼
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	21	20½	20½	A'g 21
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	12	39	39	39	A'g 21
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	6	27	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	35	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	25	25	25	+ ¼
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	59	58¾	58¾	A'g 20
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl⅓e	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	A'g 20
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	6	16	16	16	A'g 21
10⅛	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 20
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅞	¾	¾	A'g 17
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	19¾	15½	19½	A'g 21
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
31½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
2¾	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 21
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	6	30	29⅝	30	A'g 21
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49¾	45½	49¾	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 19
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	A'g 18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	15	3¾	3½	3½	A'g 21
7	5¼	Am Invest .55e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 19
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	A'g 21
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½ak	1	77½	77½	77½	A'g 19
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 21
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	5	5	5	A'g 21
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
1¼	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 21
26¼	15½	APL$6pf2⅜k	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 21
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	6	7½	7⅜	7½	A'g 21
9⅞	6¾	Am Seat ¾e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	A'g 21
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	145	145	145	A'g 18
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 17
20⅞	16¾	Am Stl F 1¼	16	19⅜	19	19¼	A'g 21
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 21
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	A'g 21
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	A'g 14
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	9	119¼	119	119½	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	2	43¼	43⅜	43½	+ ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¼	133¼	A'g 21
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 20
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	2	27¾	27½	27¾	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	A'g 13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2½	2½	2½	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	43	41	43	A'g 19
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 21
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	A'g 21
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	A'g 21
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44	44	44	A'g 20
28⅜	22⅝	Anacon (1⅜e)	7	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	A'g 20
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	33	33	A'g 21
11	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 21
	2¾	Armour III	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf43½k	3	55½	55	55	A'g 21
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 18
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4	A'g 21
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 20
26½	20	Associates I 2	2	26½	26½	26½	A'g 20
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	9	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	4	68½	68⅜	68½	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	6	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 19
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 19
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 18
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ⅓e	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 20
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	8	48	48	48	A'g 15
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	3	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	8	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 21
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 21
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	A'g 21
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 17
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall .60	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	20	20	20	A'g 18
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 20
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 21
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 21
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	5	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	4	31½	31⅛	31⅛	A'g 20
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 21
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	3	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	1	54	54	54	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	5	109¼	109¼	109¼	A'g 21
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	A'g 19
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 20
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	A'g 21
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	1	21	21	21	— ¼
25⅝	19¾	Borg-War .80e	12	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 20
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	A'g 18
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	17	17	17	A'g 20
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	37	37	37	A'g 19
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	½	½	½	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
35	28¾	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Budd Wh(1⅓e)	5	6	6	6	A'g 21
15¾	11½	Buffalo F 1.35e	4	12	11½	11½	A'g 21
23	16¾	Bullard Co 2	4	18⅛	17¾	17¾	A'g 19
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 14
19¼	14⅛	Burlin M 1.40	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 21
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 21
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	6¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 21
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	3	21¼	21	21¼	A'g 20
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 20
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 21
15⅛	10	Byron Jk ¾e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 21
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	18½	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 20
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	A'g 21
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	3	24	23¼	23¼	— ½
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 20
7	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69	69	69	A'g 21
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 21
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 21
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 19
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	4	12½	12	12½	A'g 21
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 18
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	14	2	2	2	A'g 20
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	A'g 21
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 20
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	3	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
5¼	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2	2	2	A'g 21
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	18	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 20
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¼	34¼	34½	A'g 18
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 27
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 18
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 21
63½	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	7	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 21
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 21
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	34½	34	34	A'g 19
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 21
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅝
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	6	31	31	31	— ½
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	77½	77½	77½	A'g 20
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 19
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12	12	12	A'g 21
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 19
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 21
8⅞	5¼	Columbia Pict	8	8½	8½	8½	A'g 21
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
22⅞	16½	Comi Credit 3	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
101	91⅛	Comi C pf 4¼	2	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	5	9	9	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	9	1/32	1/32	1/32	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	5	26	25⅞	26	A'g 21
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	A'g 17
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	2	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1⅓g	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 19
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	1/32	1/32	1/32	A'g 18
9	7	Cons F pf 3½k	4	8	7⅞	8	A'g 19
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 18
6½	4⅜	Consol Oil ½	10	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 18
8	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	36	35⅜	36	A'g 17
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	88	88	88	—1
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 21
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	9	91	91	A'g 14
28	21⅛	Cont Can (1e)	3	24⅛	24	24	
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	3	6¾	6½	6¾	A'g 18
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	24	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 20
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	3	10	10	10	A'g 21
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¾	Corn Prods (3)	5	51	50½	51	+ ½
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 21
1⅛	1/32	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 12
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	15	15	15	A'g 20
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 21
19½	14¾	Crown C&S¼e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ½
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35	35	35	A'g 20
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	3	27¼	27	27	
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	A'g 21
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
84	74½	Cub-AS

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Henderson Sees Danger In Food Rise Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson predicted that if the June 15-July 15 rate of increase continued, foods over which the OPA has no control would cost housewives 30 per cent more a year from now.

Uncontrolled food prices rose 2.5 per cent between mid-June and mid-July, Mr. Henderson reported, on top of a 4.8 per cent increase in the month previous. This compared with an increase of only three-tenths of 1 per cent in the June 15-July 15 period for food prices under OPA controls. These had declined 1 per cent in the previous month.

"Dangerous Pattern"

"The price increases in uncontrolled food are drawing a dangerous pattern," the Price Administrator said, stating that his figures were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "If the June 15-July 15 rate of increase were projected over a year, and this is anything but a fanciful projection, we would be paying an average 30 per cent more for many important foodstuffs 12 months hence.

"The effect of increases of this magnitude on the average family budget would be most destructive. Inflation would have a large foot in the kitchen, even if OPA continued to succeed in holding the line of prices it has set for the things it is empowered to control."

The price control law gives the OPA no control over direct farm foods, as distinguished from processed foods, or over farm products which have not yet reached the price levels at which Congress has decreed controls may be applied.

Rent Control Gains

"Important gains" were reported by Mr. Henderson in the battle to hold down rents. Of the 21 cities for which rent indexes are compiled, 13 were under OPA control, and the 21 showed an over-all decline of .7 per cent took place in the period. In Baltimore, where rents were ordered cut back to April 1, 1941 levels, the average decline was about 7 per cent.

Mr. Henderson explained the three-tenths of 1 per cent in gain in prices of controlled foods as being due to three factors: first, because some ceilings were raised to iron out inequities; second because below-ceiling price sales were discontinued as retail stores lifted their prices to the permitted maximums, and third, because of "the ever-present possibility" of ceiling violations.

War Contractors To Be Permitted 'Reasonable Profits'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The price adjustment boards of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission have outlined a policy of allowing war contractors "reasonable profits," but eliminating "excessive and unreasonable profits."

A joint statement by the boards called reasonable profits essential in order to obtain "more and larger war production," but said excessive and unreasonable profits should be eliminated or recaptured.

The boards said, "no fixed, arbitrary formula" for determining reasonable profits was contemplated, since the "situation of no two companies is exactly alike."

"A company's overall profit before taxes on its war business and not the renegotiation of individual contracts provides the primary approach for arriving at voluntary agreements in a spirit of co-operation, the statement said. "The agreement to accept a lower operating profit may then be translated into the underlying contracts. Profits are to be adjusted before federal taxes, snce it is not the function of the price adjustment board to vary profit margins so as to shift or circumvent the tax burdens imposed by Congress."

Excess Reserves Drop to Low Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of banks totaled $2,100,000,000 Aug 19, on the eve of an order increasing the supply of investment funds in New York and Chicago.

The order for the two large centers was expected to add $400,000,000 to the country's total. Wednesday's figure was one of the lowest in recent years, having declined $280,000,000 from last week as a result of Treasury borrowing.

The New York and Chicago order effective Aug. 20 reduced the percentage of required reserves on demand deposits in those cities from 26 to 24 per cent.

The board also announced that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks last week increased their investments in Treasury bills by $43,000,000 and certificates by $18,000,000.

Cement Output, Shipments Top Year Ago; Stocks Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that production and shipments of Portland cement in July increased 5.2 and 22.9 per cent, respectively, over July, 1941, but stocks at the mills at the end of last month were 10.5 per cent under a year ago.

Production during July, 1942, totaled 16,833,000 barrels, shipments 20,501,000 barrels, and stocks at the end of the month 18,941,000 barrels.

Department Store Inventories Continue to Advance Sharply

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Scarcities apparently have not yet caught up with department stores, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. Latest figures show that their inventories not only are high, but also continue to rise.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A careful study of German economics shows that Hitler's much-vaunted socialism has not improved the position of the workers. On the contrary, their economic position has sharply deteriorated. But industrialists and factory owners are enjoying an unprecedented boom, despite all talk of equal sacrifice for total war.

A survey of the incomes of wage-earners in Germany, before and after the Nazis came to power, shows a marked contrast between theory and practice. The proportion of workers in the low-wage groups has increased between 1929 and 1938. The number receiving 12 Reichsmarks or less a week in 1929 was 15.8 per cent of the whole, whereas the number in 1938 rose to 22 per cent. The highest wage group was higher in 1938 than in 1932; but it still had not reached the high level of 1929, the last normal year before the Nazis came to power.

As to workers' benefits, it is noteworthy that analysis of the pensions list shows a spectacular reduction in old-age pensions, and although these were increased during 1941-42, the average is still below the pre-Hitler level.

Working Hours

It may be argued that the question of wages is no longer a significant one in Nazi Germany, since there has for a long time been so little in the shops on which to spend any surplus cash. Yet working hours show the depreciated position of the worker. In theory, the hours are limited, but in practice, hours of work depend upon "war needs." Overtime is paid only after the tenth hour. Workers in large factories are often asked to work a 12-hour shift on Saturdays and Sundays, i. e., an 84-hour week, in some cases over a period of ten weeks on end. The average working week of the peasant is 78.8 hours and during the harvest, 100 hours.

On the other hand, the dividends paid by German industry between 1927 and 1938 shows a steady rise. German limited liability companies have been allowed to escape the limit of 6-8 per cent fixed for dividends by increasing their share capital. This has been done in the case of 775 companies. The capital increase is from 4,500,000,000 to 7,200,000,000, i. e., nearly 60 per cent.

Perhaps the most outstanding example of the contrast between Nazi theory and practice is that of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring. He incorporates at least seven high offices in his person, for which he receives a total annual income of 300,000 Reichsmarks. And this despite former Nazi promises of strict limitation of official salaries. The salaried income is, however, only a small fraction of Marshal Göring's revenue from public funds, and still more comes from large industrial holdings. Marshal Göring takes enormous allowances for entertaining. For example, his salary as Premier of Prussia in 1934 was 28,000 marks, but the entertainment allowance in the same year was 350,000 marks.

Unearned Income

It is impossible to assess accurately the extent of Marshal Göring's unearned income. Even before the outbreak of war a Swiss estimate placed Marshal Göring's share of the annual profits from the Bayrische Motoren Werke and Junkers alone at 800,000 marks. (Marshal Göring was then building up the Luftwaffe.)

These profits are, however, small compared with what he draws from the gigantic Reichswerke Hermann Göring. This concern now owns about 10 per cent of the total share capital of Germany, and more than 20 per cent of German mining, iron, and mechanical industry.

The Hermann Göring Werke were originally founded for working the low-grade German ore, that had to be used to realize the vast German re-armament. They began with a capital of 5,000,000 marks from the Government. Short of coal supplies of their own, they were allowed, in May, 1935, to acquire land in the interest of the defense program, and so gradually acquired valuable mining districts mainly by transfer. This the Hermann Göring lignite property in central Germany and east of the Elbe was exchanged for the hard coal mining areas of the Rhine and Ruhr. This was the first of a series of large-scale exchanges, which gave the Hermann Göring concerns control over most of Germany's valuable coal-producing areas, with an annual output of 13,000,000 tons in 1938.

Inside Germany, the H. G. Werke control about 23 per cent of the total share capital employed in the production of raw materials, and has more than 600,000 workers. Outside, in Austria, the Czech Protectorate, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, the Danubian countries, etc., almost all the coal and iron companies have been absorbed, and their shipping and transport undertakings are taken over. In fact, there is hardly a commercial transaction on the continent from which Hermann Göring does not benefit financially, either directly or indirectly.

Granted Concession

This gigantic undertaking has been granted the concession that profits from one branch may be used to compensate for losses in another, provided only that they "adapt themselves to the common good." This delicate problem is decided by Marshal Göring. The H. G. W. have circumvented the decree of June 21, 1941, limiting the dividends to 6-8 per cent of the value of the shares, by increasing share capital, through the issue of bonus shares to shareholders.

The technique of floating new companies, by using "excess profits," has also been very widely used. One such example is that of the Erzbergbau A. Salzgitter G. m. b. H. with a capital of 10,000,000 marks. A few months later, in March, 1942, another new company was launched with 6,000,000 marks.

Thus, while greater sacrifices are being demanded of the Germans, Marshal Göring and his industrialist friends are staking permanent claims on the national income, and showing how little their "socialism" means in practice.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include the following:

Monday, August 24

Atlantic Refining Co. (4% Pfd Conv. "A") (10 a. m.).
Bridgeport Brass Co. (5½% Cum Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc., ($5 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
National Steel Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Todd Shipyards Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.).

Tuesday, August 25

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.).
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Electric Power & Light Corp. $7 Pfd. & $6 Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.).
Federal Motor Truck Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
General Precision Instrument Corp. (Cap). (4 p. m.).
Schenley Distillers Corp. (5½% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co, Inc. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, August 26

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (Pfg. & $5 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).
American Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. & $5 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.)
Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Hercules Powder Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Indianapolis Power & Light Corp. (Com. & 5¼% Cum .Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
International Salt Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
International Silver Co. (7% Pfd.) (10:15 a. m.).
Interstate Dept. Stores, Inc. (Com & 7% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.).
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (5¼% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. (8% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, August 27

Abbott Laboratories (4% Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
American Locomotive Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Andes Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Commercial Credit Co. (4½% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Commercial Investment Trust Corp. (Com. & $4.25 Conv. Pfd.) (4 p. m.).
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Gillette Safety Razor Co. ($5 Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).
McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
National Cylinder Gas Co. (Com.) 10 a. m.).
National Dairy Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Friday, August 28

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. $7 Class "A" & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (5% Prior Pfd. & 5½% Pfd. "C") (12:30 p. m.).

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	84	84	84	83
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
5.00	Bos Elevated	60	60	60	60
	Bos & Me pr pf	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
1.25b	Employers Gp	25	25	25	24¾
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	84½	84½	84½	85
	North Butte	28c	28c	28c	28c
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60½	60	60	60

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Pere Marquette Gains in July

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway reports $328,875 July net income against $320,539 the same 1941 month. For the seven months, net totaled $1,498,421 against $2,151,293.

Loans to Aid Low Income Farmers Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, called upon Congress yesterday after a White House conference to appropriate at least $500,000,000 for loans to low income farmers to enable them to produce more food for the war.

The farm leader declared the country would face food shortages unless the productive efforts of such farmers were put to full use. He estimated there were at least 2,500,000 such families who could produce more if they had adequate financial aid.

Mr. Patton said his recommendation was discussed with President Roosevelt at a conference attended also by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Gardner Jackson, a special assistant to Undersecretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill.

Could Produce More

The farmers union chief said Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Wickard "recognize that these families could produce much more if they were given proper aid."

The request for half a billion dollars for such loans compares with $97,500,000 Congress provided in the Agriculture Department supply bill, and with $180,000,000 recommended by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Patton, who told newsmen that his organization represented the "lower two-thirds in agriculture," said other subjects discussed at the White House conference included a recent plea by Mr. Wickard for repeal of a provision of the price control law prohibiting ceilings on farm prices at less than 110 per cent of parity. He said the Farmers' Union supported Mr. Wickard.

Price-Support Measures

He declared, however, that ceilings at parity would require price-supporting measures designed to assure farmers parity. Some form of price fixing might have to be adopted, he said, to accomplish this. Secretary Wickard has been described by an associate as believing that price-fixing may be necessary.

Like Mr. Wickard, Mr. Patton said it might be necessary to supplement parity prices with incentive subsidy in order to get sufficient production of some vital food commodities.

Mr. Patton also called upon Congress to repeal all restrictions upon government-owned stocks of grain for livestock feeding. Present law limits sales of wheat to 125,000,000 bushels at not less than 85 per cent of parity for corn during the current fiscal year.

Wage-Freeze Would Admit Price-Fixing Failure, Says Woll

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Matthew Woll, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said a freezing of wages would be an admission that the government's price-fixing program was a failure.

Expressing his opposition to a wage-freeze Mr. Woll said "it is economically wrong because about 60 per cent of the necessities that come out of the workman's budget are not subject to price-fixing, especially many food products."

He added, in an interview, that wages were frozen indirectly by price fixing "because the employer is not going to increase wages when his costs approach so close to the ceiling price that he cannot make a profit."

Mr. Woll was here for the International Photo-engravers Union of North America convention.

U. S. Out $19 Million Month on Auto Tax

By the Associated Press

Washington

Joyriders are not the only ones hard hit by the wartime automobile situation. The Treasury said it is costing the Government about $19,000,000 a month in lost taxes.

In July collections on new automobiles were $10,079,031 less than last year, taxes on new tires and tubes $4,808,682 less, gasoline taxes dropped $3,275,595, lubricating oil taxes declined $1,089,311, and new truck taxes fell $544,908.

The silver lining for the Treasury was a $425,477 jump in taxes on parts to keep old automobiles going.

Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying during the past week coasted along at levels 6 to 10 per cent below the dollar volume of a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The mercantile agency noted, however, that in several areas there were gains, although they were too small to turn the trend upward.

Retailers' reports stressed evidence of an increase in cash buying and of a trend from lower to medium priced goods.

"A particularly strong uptrend developed in a number of smaller cities where war plants are located," the agency's review of retail trade said, adding that few stores found the stricter credit terms a major factor in the recent lull.

The general downtread from 1941 figures was largest in the Middle West, where sales volume was 8 to 15 per cent below a year ago. Other percentage declines by regions were new England 5 to 9, East 6 to 13, South 3 to 7, Southwest 5 to 10, Northwest 4 to 7 and Pacific Coast 4 to 9.

Wholesale business continued on a conservative basis. One feature of the week's trade was a report that many retailers were seeking new lines of goods to offset shortages in products now unobtainable because of priorities.

Livestock Now Selling Above Parity Levels

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—A comparison of farm and parity prices today disclosed that all livestock, with the exception of sheep, are selling well above parity levels Most prices are also higher than 110 per cent of parity.

Attention was focused on parity prices this week when Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard urged farmers to forego a provision of the price control law prohibiting ceilings at less than 110 per cent of parity. Mr. Wickard said the law should permit a ceiling at 100 per cent.

Livestock men pointed out that the law does not make ceilings mandatory at 110 per cent, and would not at 100 per cent. Ceilings could not be placed on livestock without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, regardless of where live animals were selling in relation to parity figures.

As far as livestock men were concerned, therefore, any debate over what the law should say was regarded as highly academic. They said the question was not where the theoretical ceiling should be, but whether or not any move was to be made to bring into operation such provisions of the law as now exist.

On that point, Secretary Wickard said he would approve livestock ceilings "if a practical plan for livestock marketing can be evolved." There were few men in livestock circles who thought it possible to evolve such a "practical plan" because of the numerous classifications and qualities of livestock.

The following table shows the actual farm price and the parity price on livestock on July 15, the last date for which such information is available:

	Farm Price	Parity Price
Hogs (100 lbs)	$13.78	$11.05
Beef cattle	10.79	8.24
Veal calves	12.56	10.26
Sheep	5.53	6.89
Lambs	11.82	8.94

Hogs closed 10 to 15 cents under the 22-year peaks of last week end. Steers were a shade lower as demand eased somewhat late in the week. Spring lambs, meeting active demand, closed 25 to 40 cents higher.

Substitute Cans for Old Types Being Hastened by Manufacturers

NEW YORK, (Wide World-Associated Press)—"The first six months after Pearl Harbor were a nightmare," an executive of a large can making company said, "but now we are beginning to get our feet on the ground."

He did not mean that his industry, repeatedly handcuffed this year after using an estimated 16,000,000,000 cans of all kinds in 1941, was back to normal. It isn't and won't be for the war's duration.

He meant only that his industry had found two kinds of substitute cans for the brightly-labeled tins that stood on all the store shelves before the Japanese seized the bulk of America's tin supply in Malaya.

Huge Supply Needed

Lend-lease aid to the Allies and the needs of our armed forces will continue to take an enormous share of cans of any kind produced in this country until the war's end.

Even the substitute cans will not be able to fill all gaps on the store shelves which will remain as gaps or be partly filled by glass containers.

These gaps, however, are making themselves felt, for the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., points out that: "Wholesale grocers, chains and large retailers continue to report that dollar sales would be much greater if they could get merchandise to sell.

"Accumulated inventories are running so low that wholesale grocers, and to a lesser extent chains and retailers, are seriously feeling the loss of numerous foods which are no longer being packed in cans."

Two substitutes have been found to conserve tin in making cans. One, done by an electrolytic process which needs less tin than the old dipping method, is not in full mass production. The other, done chemically, uses only steel plate and no tin at all but is still being developed.

Neither method is expected to be in full use before next year.

By the electrolytic method particles of tin are drawn electrically through a solution to the steel plate. The chemical method allows steel plate to be coated with lacquer or enamel.

Under the old dipping method the percentage of tin to steel plate was roughly 1½ tin to 98½ steel plate.

Substitute Hastened

Several government orders, especially in the past eight months, cut down the amount of tin that could be used in most types of cans and thus hastened development of the substitute processes. Can makers say they will need time to determine what kind of food products can be safely packed in the enameled or lacquired containers.

The can manufacturers institute, in an informative booklet issued to the manufacturers, says the substitute materials do "not offer the same latitude as the former standard tinplate with respect to resistance to external and internal corrosion."

New WPB Production Code Seen Putting 'Bookkeeping Into Priorities'

NEW YORK (AP)—Characterizing early methods of allocating materials for war industries as "a blank check book of priorities in which there were no stubs," Norman E. Duehring, of the War Production Board training section, told members of New York Trade and industrial organizations at a luncheon here that the recently adopted production code "will take the blinders off the WPB in Washington."

Speaking at the final session of a WPB training conference, Mr. Duehring declared that the new production code, or Regulation 10, would put "bookkeeping into priorities."

"In the beginning the Army and Navy were given a check book of priorities on the bank of materials," said Mr. Duehring. "Unfortunately there were no stubs, and no record was kept of the rapid outgo of raw materials. It came as a shock when we found there was not enough to go around."

Commenting on the metals control program, Mr. Duehring said three main points formed its basis. These were:

1—What is the supply?

2—What is the demand?

3—To channel supply into most useful part of demand.

He asked industry to have patience as priorities and production regulations were still in a state of transition.

Phillip M. McCullough, deputy director of WPB's New York region, outlined briefly the purpose of the new code.

"The natural progression from a system of priorities to a system of allocations brought about by the increased demands for raw materials to produce the armaments for war, necessitates from time to time some changes or refinements in the methods of channeling these materials," he said.

"Early this year it became apparent that there would be serious shortages in certain scarce materials. It was almost apparent that there would be increased demand for these and other materials. To properly identify and classify materials through the entire process of manufacturing, from the raw material stage to the finished product, the production code has been devised."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Reduced				
Master Elec	35c	Sep.	21	Sep. 5
Mesta Machine	62½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Talon Inc	25c	Sep.	15	Aug. 24
Accumulated				
Irving (J) Shoe Corp 6 pf	37½c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Rockwood & Co 2 pf	$1.25	Aug.	31	Aug. 18
Utah P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Interim				
Time Inc	50c	Sep.	10	Sep. 4
Irregular				
Scranton Lace	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Extra				
Barnett Natl Bk (Jacksonville)	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Chesebrough Pfg	25c	Sep.	28	Sep. 4
Regular				
Amer Airlines cum pf	$1.06¼	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 3
Amer Chain & C	50c	Sep.	15	Sep. 4
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 4
Amer Stamping	12½c	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Barnett Natl Bk (Jacksonville	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
BeauBrummellTies	10c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Callaway Mills	16c	Aug.	20	Aug. 10
Cent Ohio St Prod	25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q Sep.	28	Sep. 4
Detroit Steel Corp	25c	Sep.	25	Sep. 10
Duquesne Lt Co 5 cum 1st pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 15
Gen Candy	25c	Q Sep.	21	Sep. 10
Hazeltine Corp	50s	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Hewitt Rubber	25c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Hollinger C G M Ltd	5c	Sep.	9	Aug. 26
Int Harvester	50c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 19
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Montreal Coin's, Ltd	$1	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Nash-Kelvinator	12½c	Sep.	25	Sep. 2
National Casualty Co (Detr)	25c	Q Sep.	18	Aug. 31
Newmont Mining	37½c	Sep.	15	Aug. 29
Outboard, Marine & Mfg Co	50c	Aug.	20	Aug. 4
Penn Electric Switch Co $1.20 pf A	30c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Phil Co $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Rockwood & Co prior pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	31	Aug. 18
Russell Mfg Co	50c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Selby Shoe	12½c	Q Sep.	5	Aug. 25
So Phosphate	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Staley (AE) Mfg cum pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	21	Sep. 10
Stand Oil of Kans	60c	Sep.	5	Aug. 28
Tacony-Palmyra Br do A	25c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Tappan Stove Co	25c	Q Nov.	2	Sep. 17
Texas Co	50c	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Thomson Elec Weld	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 4
Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co	50c	Sep.	15	Aug. 12
Union Pac RR	$1.50	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
do 4 pf	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Unit-Carr Fastener	30c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5
United Gas & Elec Corp 7 pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	20	Sep. 5
Washington Water Pow Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 25
Worthington P & M pf	$1.12½	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5
do cv pr pf	$1.12½	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5

United Drug Net 69c Share

By the Associated Press

United Drug Company, Inc., reported a net profit of $968,139 for the first half of 1942, after provision for federal taxes, depreciation and bond interest. Those earnings amounted to 69 cents a share on the 1,400,560 outstanding shares of common stock, the company stated, and compared with $518,537, equal to 37 cents a share, in the first half of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
2 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	69½	69½	69½
10 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Arm Del 4s '27	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Arm Del 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	29	29	29
16 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	63	63
14 A C Line 5s '45	101¾	101¾	101⅝
5 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	59¼	59	59
6 B & O '95 st A	29¾	29⅝	29¾
5 B & O '95 st C	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2 B & O 2000 st D	29¾	29¾	29¾
26 B & O '96 st F	29⅛	29	29¾
15 B & O cv '60 st	24⅞	24¾	24¾
17 B & O 4s '48	57½	57½	57⅛
5 BaOPLERWV 4s '57 st	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 B & O S W '50 st	40½	40½	40¼
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	57½	57⅛	57⅛
10 Beth Stl 3s '60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10 Bost & Me 4½s '70	36	36	36
4 Bost & Me 4s '60	68¾	68¾	68¾
13 Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	22	21½	21⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	110	110	110
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅜	111¼	111¼
4 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
38 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18	18	18
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19	18⅞	19
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
8 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
3 Chi&E Ill inc 97	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37½	37½
2 Chi I & L 5s 63	8	8	8
90 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40	40	40
19 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	32¾	33
16 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	32½	32¼	32½
19 Chi&NW 4s 87	32	32	32
16 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	24½	24½	24½
10 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	23½	23½	23½
30 CRI&P gd 5s 34	15	15	15
2 CinUnTerm 3¼s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 CinUnTerm 3¾s 69	112	112	112
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47½	47¾	47¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¾	65
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	53¾	53¾	53½
14 Col&So 4½s 80	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	94	94
1 Comw Ed 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	90¾	90¾	90¾
200 Del P&L 4½s 71	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3 D&RG est 5s 78	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Erie 4½s 2015	50¾	50¾	50¾
6 D&RG 4s 36	19	18⅞	18⅞
11 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91½	91½
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
5 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	15½	15½	15½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜
21 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 37	44	44	44
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 Ill Cen 3½s reg	41	41	41
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¼	45½	45½
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅛	45	45⅛
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49	49	49
8 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23½	23½	23⅛
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	21¼	21	21¼
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	20	19¾	20
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	20	19⅞	20
4 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
2 JamesF&Clea 4s 58	47	47	47
2 Jones&LaurhSt3½s 61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85½	85½
8 L S & M S 3½s 97	78½	78½	78½
1 Lauro Nit inc 5s	45	45	45
1 Leh C&N 3½s 54A	75½	75½	75½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
4 Leh Val 4s 2003st	30⅜	30¼	30⅛
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Lou & NSo Jt M 4s	90	89½	90
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48¼	48¼	47⅝
5 Maintow GB&N3½s41	37½	37½	37½
2 M & StL 4s 49	2	2	2
1 MSP & SS Mar5½s49	¾	¾	¾
1 MSP & SS Marie 5s38	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	14¼	14¼	14¼
27 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	14	14	14
12 MK Tex 5s 62A	35½	35¼	35¼
7 M K Tex aj 5s 67	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
19 M K T 4½s 78	32¼	32	32¼
4 M K Tex 1st 4s 90

REAL ESTATE
HOUSES—APARTMENTS

RENTALS
SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1584

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES. 20 Designs. Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Good Profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29. 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards from 50 for $1.00 up. Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. L-24, New York.

MAKE extra money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed; 50 for $1, up. Large selection, 21-card "Janes Art Box," $1; other big-profit assortments. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 1225 Clifford, Dept. 458, Rochester, New York.

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL 50 FOR $1 NAME-IMPRINTED Exceptional value! Sells fast—pays liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 Assortment pays you 50c Other popular Christmas and Everyday assts. $1 Personal Stationery. No experience needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 189 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving. Service With Safety
FT. 2111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

GENEALOGY

FAMILY LINES make interesting study. Florence MacLea Zerber, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUSAN C. TUFTS, experienced genealogist, record searcher and tracer of lost heirs, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks, Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 284 Harvard St., Dorchester Boston Mass. Tal 2400.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

BUSINESS site in Becket, Mass., adjacent to freight yard and state road from Springfield to Pittsfield; 5 acres land with 2 buildings 40x40 and 60x40, in good condition. MRS. MARY A. A. LYMAN, Becket, Mass.

QUINCY, MASS.—Large 11-room house; suitable for rest home; well equipped. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

READING, MASS.—Modern 3-yr.-old American Colonial, beautifully landscaped, insulated and weatherstripped; 7 rooms, 3 baths; lav. 1st floor, billiard room (cellar) with tile floor; heated 2-car garage. Through Circulating Hot Water oil heating system; built by owner; location excellent; seen by app. Tel. Read. 1418 between 9 and 11, eves. 6-7. Moderately priced.

NEAR WINCHESTER
Golf course, with unsurpassed view of Mystic Lakes, an unusual Colonial home waits someone to claim it as his own; 4 chambers, 3 baths, 2-car garage; owner leaving state, only $10,500. It cost twice that. Unusual location for discriminating buyer. Call J. Q. Rush, 677 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington 6010.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GAS HEAT—WELLESLEY, MASS.
Hill section, handy to station; fine location; 3 rooms with breakfast room and sun parlor on 1st floor; 4 bedrooms, 3 tile baths and maid's quarters upstairs; garage; extra land if desired. W. Hurd, 2 Old Town Rd., Wellesley Farms, Mass. Wel. 3934.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Comfortable colonial house convenient to schools, bus and railroad; full-length living room, dining room and kitchen, large cement porch with overhead sleeping porch, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; oil heat and garage. 454 Glenwood Avenue. Tel. Orange 4-1297.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Dutch colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths; oil heat; fireplace, cedar closet; 2-car garage; Payson Park district; 8 minutes to car line; large lot of land, excellent conditions, ready for occupancy Sept. 1st. Tel. Lincoln 0070.

FURNISHED single 7-room house with bath, oil heat and refrigeration; good trans. to Boston; available Sept. 3rd. LAS. 7515.

HOUSES WANTED

YOUNG couple with dog desire 4-5-room house; near Boston; reasonable rental. Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Exclusive neighborhood; in private home, 2 rooms with fireplace and bath; light housekeeping facilities; convenient transportation. Tel. Laf. 8818 or write Box A-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 41 Huntington Ave.—5 rooms, kitchen and bath, newly decorated; also street-floor apartment for business and living, or either; your own broker, or superintendent at 175 Dartmouth St., Boston. Ken. 6520.

MALDEN, MASS.—4 rms. and bath, 1 rm. suitable study, office, sep. entrance; excellent location; heat, elec., gas, h. w. supplied; garage; $60. Call Malden 7733.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-1 alc.-2-3 rms. Large reception halls; elevator, restricted tenancy; $35-$75. Supt., KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 4 Rooms. Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

1,200 Japanese To Move On Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Japanese will start moving Aug. 26 from Santa Anita, largest of the West's 17 assembly stations, to the Colorado River relocation center, Yuma County, Ariz., largest of the permanent resettlement camps.

Twelve hundred evacues, the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced today, will make up the first contingent to leave the famed Los Angeles racetrack, where nearly 19,000 have been held since the Western Defense Command's military area 1 was cleared of Japanese June 7.

These first 1,000 formerly were residents of San Diego. Remaining at Santa Anita for transfer later are a large group from Los Angeles City and county and smaller numbers from San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Clara Counties.

25 Aliens Arrested On Curfew Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and local law enforcement officers, in co-ordinated "spot" investigations covering 35 cities and towns in Northern California, last night took 25 enemy aliens into custody on charges of violating the enemy-alien curfew rules. Seventeen were Italians and eight Germans.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—6-room lower corner apt., 2-family house; all improvements, heated, continuous hot water; near cars; adults; references. Sts. 8399.

NATICK, MASS.—½ mi. trans; private wing in Colonial home; liv. rm., bed rm., tile bath, kit.; heat, lights, gas, garage, $50. 145 No. Main. Nat. 2426-W.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Small furnished apartment or room with breakfast desired by school teacher. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 46) (93 St.)—Desirable single, homelike, convenient location. Apply evenings or Sundays. ACademy 2-7764.

ROOMS, kitchenette, bath to accommodate 3 women; also 3 attractive rooms. M. Page, 5 Fuller Pl., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Eli. 1461.

BOSTON—LARGE ATTRACTIVE ROOMS OVERLOOKING CHARLES RIVER. 116 BEACON ST. KEN. 2988.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL wishes unfurnished, partly furnished; private family; N. Y. vicinity. Call GROSS. 10-5, RH. 4-3076, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful surroundings; rooms with or without priv. bath; dining rm. or tray service; garage. Longwood 9034.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158 St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

NORTH READING—Large, sunny room in old colonial house, with good food, for elderly person desiring home; 16 miles north of Boston. Box G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

BEAUTIFUL old Colonial home in the country; fine food; most restful, comfortable, quiet. Johnson's-on-the-Oxbow, Newbury, Vt.

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided, protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses, individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

BOARD and room desired in country home in Connecticut for middle-aged gentleman; private family, Christian Scientists; occasional nursing care desirable. Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H.—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming, excellent meals; rooms, private baths. $27.50 weekly. Sept. 22: booklets.

BEAUTIFUL Bradford Inn, Keene, N. H., overlooking 18-hole golf course, offers rest and relaxation to limited number discriminating guests: $21.00 double, $25.00 single.

PAYING GUESTS

"THE MERCEDES"—Guest house, connecting baths. Mrs. Sam W. Brown, Hostess. Recommended by Duncan Hines. 90 Merrimon Ave., Asheville, N. C. Tel. 1544.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

The HOMESTEAD—Quiet, comfortable rooms, home cooking; vegetable garden; busses; $15 and $18. Mrs. George A. Jenkins, Bradford, Vt.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Married couple to share small home in Boston with widow, no children, upon terms to be mutually arranged. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, 236 Huntington Ave.—Practitioner's office; attrac. furn.; part time or sublet. Box G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. HO. 5-8484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41)—Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST.

ENGRS: MECH RADIO-IDSTL: Others	Gd. Sal.
METALLURGIST CHEMISTS: Several	Arr.
DRAFTSMEN: Mech. or elec exp	Arr.
TOOL DSNGR & INSPCTRS: Exp	Arr.
ASST PROD MGR: Prac mach exp	to $75.
SALES: Drugs, food, paper prod, others	Arr.
COST ACNTS-BOKKPRS-CLERKS: Many	Arr.
CLAIMS ADJUSTER: Auto exp	Arr.
BOYS FOR OFFICES, ERRANDS, STOCK	Arr.
ENGINEERS: 2nd & 3rd class license	Arr.
HELPERS: Many openings various plants	Arr.
HOTEL CLERKS: Local positions	Arr.

EXECUTIVES
Works managers; factory managers; supt's; development and project engr's; comptrollers; chief auditors; salaries up to $15,000 a year.
AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST.

STENO-FIGURER: Investment exp pfd	$25.
STENOS: Boston & suburbs, several	$16-$25.
BKRS & ASTNTS: Know typing or steno	$18-$25.
BKKPNG MACH OPRS: Several kinds	$20-$25.
I.B.M. MACH OPERATORS: Thoro exp,	$20-$30.
COMPTOMETER OPER: Good exp	$22
SALESGIRLS: Several good openings	Arr.
HAIRDRSRS-MASSEUSES-Facial Opers	Arr.
GAE STATION ATTNDTS: Over 21 sey	$20-$25.
ELEV OPRS: Beginners or exp	$16-$20.
COOKS & ASSTS: Schools & Restaurants	Arr.
HOSTESSES & CASHIERS: Restaurants	Arr.
HEAD WAITRESSES: Schools, local	Arr.
LNDRSSES-MANGLERS-IRONERS: Hotels	Arr.
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotels	Arr.

Miss Barker's Business Service
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON
bkpg., $25 up; 3 stens., $18-$20; bkprs., invest Sec'y, ins. agency, exp., $25; legal sec'y, know exp., $25; expd. bank tellers, $25-$36 plus; sales, Wellesley, $25; file clerk, $20.

BEAUTICIAN - MANICURIST — All around, experienced. CHARLES, 332 East 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Windsor 8-8446.

GENERAL housework for family of 2 adults and 2 children; pleasant, modern home; own room and bath. Phone Las. 6286, 276 Dorset Road, Waban, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—2 school children, good home, good salary; additional nights off; no cooking; teacher's home. NI. 4-1884, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—3 adults in American family; good home; no washing. Mrs. Murphy, 87 Westville St., Dorchester, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN as member of small family living in the country; must be competent cook and do general housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Please write full particulars regarding yourself and salary desired to JOHN D. SIBLEY, Happy ACRES, Middlefield, Conn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

HOUSEKEEPER for father and son (age 7); plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state qualifications and salary in letter; near Melrose and good transportation. Write Box F-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Protestant lady 45 years or over to make home in Boston auburb for father, girl 9, boy 12; must be experienced with children, kindly, fastidious. Please give detailed background, qualifications, salary expected and references. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Sec'y under 32 yrs., Conn.	$35 and up
Payroll clerk, good typist, Watertown	$23
Record clerk under 30 yrs., Quincy	$20

HOUSEWORKER-COOK (colored), 3 in family; good home. 15 Dale Carnegie Court, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—Drive; two adults; state qualifications, salary expected. Write Box W-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE general maid; Protestant; refs.; family of 2 adults, 2 children; good salary. 63 Bigelow Rd., West Newton. Tel. BIG. 1397.

Local Classified
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Executive Type Salesman
Have you a place in your business for a thoroughly experienced salesman? I am an American, married, well educated, and of good appearance. Have an excellent record as a salesman and sales supervisor. Interested only in selling an A-1 product for a Grade A concern. Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN WITH TWELVE YEARS of acting in theatre, cinema, radio wishes engagement in any capacity; good diction, capable assisting director or announcer. Write Box M-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils, and bulk plant manager, wants position in Florida, prefer west coast; now employed. F. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXP. operator of National bookkeeping machine seeks oppor. to serve a Protestant firm. Box E-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER with years of experience in elementary subjects desires position for fall. MISS SNOW, 124 Park St., Brookline, Mass.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Mail Orders Carefully Filled
Cameras, supplies, dev. and printing, enlarging. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BOUGHT AT AUCTION
SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR
Beacon part wool, satin-bound 70x80, assorted beautiful colors blankets, $2.35 each. A lot of Gordons silk, full-fashioned chiffon hose, 49c per pair, 6 pairs to a box. All up-to-date colors. Send in your check and we will deliver free. Money refunded if not satisfactory. The Economy, 90-92-94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1099. Est. 1902.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY beds, old wood, exquisite lamps, champagne rug (12 ft. 2 ins. x 8 ft. 8 ins), beautiful couch, antique andiron, screen, pictures, chairs, etc. After Monday. (Apt. 6), RH. 4-9406, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WALNUT chamber set, birdseye maple dresser and chiffonier, bridge set, china. Tel. ASP. 8897 evenings and Sunday (Mass.).

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge Mass.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

FUR REPAIRING

Furs Restyled and Repaired
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

STOKERS

STOKERS
Also parts and service for same.
BERRY STOKER & SERVICE CO.
65 Randolph St., Arlington 4790, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL tutor; elementary and junior high subjects. Evelyn L. Gammon, 43 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Ken. 8742.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
Sherwin-Williams
2016 3rd Ave.
Phone 3-4125

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

"As Modern as Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
Rouge Box Beauty Shoppes

130 N. Ann St.	2-9757
130 N. Ann St.	2-9658
155 Conti St.	2-9351
706 S. Broad St.	2-9783

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

NICK KLIP
Electrical Contracting Co.
Everything Electrical
6 S. Jackson St. Phone Dexter 18

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
962 South Court Street C-4548

More than 63 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

Halifax Cleaners
Sixteen years in same location
ONE DAY SERVICE
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 618

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-8012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS • FILMS • FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IVES Certified **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

A Distinctive Place to Eat
THE RHODES
The Place that Chicken Pie has made famous
No. One Rhodes Center Air Conditioned
LUCY WOOD, Owner-Manager

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Putzel Electric Company
Appliances and Fixtures
420 Second St. Phone 6050

Fresh Shipment of Rye Grass Seed
All Types of Fertilizer
Plant pansy seed now for your Spring Pansies
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Tholene
Pure Sure Lubrication
Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-49

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND, Rigi, Kinderheim Sunnehüsli, 1200 M Station Romiti. Tel. 6.01.54. Schönes Heim. Comfort. Garantiert liebevolle Pflege für Ferien- und erholungsbedürftige Kinder. Prospekte durch Schwestern Lamm, dipl Kranken-Schwestern. Children's home.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft
Walter Meyer- Merklin
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 4.31.64
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	R	I	C	K	E	T
H	O	M	E	R		I
E	B	B		A	N	N
E		R	A	K	E	S
R	Y	E		E	W	E
S	A	X	O	N		L
	M		N		P	
L		L	E	H	A	R
I	R	E		A	D	O
N	I	G	E	R		M
N	O	R		O	S	A
E		E	L	L	E	N
T	U	E	S	D	A	Y

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

AZED A.G.
Depôt de Naville et Cie, Genève
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

We specialize in
Ladies', Men's and Children's
WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3/7

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Waisenhaus BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Gypser & Malergeschäft
ERNST JÄGGI
Moserstrasse 48
Neu & Umbauten Renovationen
Fachgemässe Ausführung
PAINTER AND PLASTERER

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Poêles Ciney Inextinguibles (COAL)

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken,
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland
Switzerland
ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER
and BURRI'S GENUINE
SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMIERS CHOCOLATS
SPECIALITES
CONSERVES
Novidek: Van Guten.... 32 Petit Chêne

NEUCHATEL

1840
ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
L'EPICERIE FINE CENTENAIRE
PLUS QUE GROCERIES
1942

ST. GALL

BETTWAREN,
WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)

A. Boppart
Multergasse 35
MATERIALS
Alle Arten Stoffe

ZURICH

MAX HERZOG
Münchhalden—Gärtnerstrasse 7.
Tel. 2.18.92 Alle Gipserarbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlageböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

W. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
HOLZ und KOHLEN
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 5.28.61. (Fuel.)

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLÄNDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

C

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

The Departmental Store With an Ideal

At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.

Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites

235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST

HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR

QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE

NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS

· DEPENDABLE GOODS ·
· UTMOST VALUES ·
· FRIENDLY SERVICE ·

VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring

Shop at McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

Suits to Measure £7, 7/- to £10, 10/-

44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.

Garaging, Servicing, Repairs

HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF

Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

25 Joubert St., Johannesburg

The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PHILLIPS BROS. Jewellers

56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street JOHANNESBURG

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

THRESHERS SHOE STORE

73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg

Stockist of: "PANTHER" "DOROTHY PERKINS" and other well-known makes of footwear.

GAYNORS

"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE

DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE

Phone 22-3952

HOLLANDER'S

High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers

(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)

122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

DAVID DAVIES & CO.

"The Quality Hardware Store"

234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166 Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH

Motor Accessories

Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL

121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Geo. Carter & Co.

Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen

224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262

After Hours 2262 and 2697

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Eastern Province

16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH

All Classes of Insurance Transacted

Also at Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Eves Millinery and Gowns

234 Church St. Central

Phone 2395

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA (Continued)

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store

BECKETT MURRAY & CO. (PTY.) LTD.

298, Church St. Pretoria Phone 2-5631

and

10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort

Where quality goods cost less

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP

Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices

All Work Guaranteed

Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

HAY'S LTD.

For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings

GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Reliable Shoe Store

Noted for Quality and Value

J. J. BROOKES

Shoe Specialists

188 Manchester Street, Christchurch (Next Civic Theatre)

Flowers Bring Joy

We send Flowers anywhere—any time

A. & S. REID

Florists and Seedsmen

271 HIGH STREET

Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch 36-171 22-495

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.

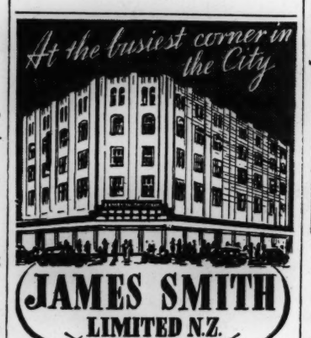
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington

make this famous store your headquarters

The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.

DIC on the Quay WELLINGTON



JAMES SMITH LIMITED N.Z.

WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

STAR STORES

Quality Grocers

We Guarantee What We Sell

Free Delivery City and Suburbs

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED

Booksellers and Stationers

Printers and Bookbinders

Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography

207 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S for FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS

QUALITY VALUE

Manners Street and Riddiford Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Odd Hobbies

By Irving Bacchus

Did you have an ambition to swing through the air with the greatest of ease, like the man on the flying trapeze?

Hobbyist Burns Kattenburg of Mansfield, Ohio, cast envious eyes toward the circus acrobats, and decided that collecting information about those interesting people would make an exciting hobby. Today Kattenburg possesses hundreds of photographs and a stack of miscellaneous data pertaining to this branch of acrobatics.

Another hobbyist who has a pretty fair claim to rarity is Clem Shaffer of Mountainair, New Mexico. The westerner searches for bits of eerie sculpturing done by nature and trims these gnarled trees, branches, roots and stumps into fantastic wild animals with which he decorates his "Rancho Bonita."

Exercising a vivid imagination, Hobbyist Shaffer drags in the weird pieces, cuts away the surplus wood, adds a knot here and there, and ends up with ferocious appearing lions, giant-size lizards, "prehistoric" frogs, and grotesque elk. Already more than 150 of these odd creatures have been planted about the ranch. Tourists never fail to express amazement at the unusual "zoo."

Wide World

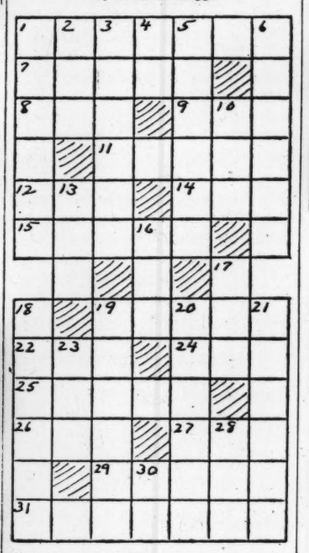
Associated Press

Above: This five-foot model of the Normandie was exhibited at the recent Civil Service Hobby Show in New York City. The replica was fashioned from matches, pins, hairpins and scrap wood. Julius Christians of New York City took over a year to complete the ship. Right: Meet Howel H. Hopson, summer student at Harvard University. He's getting ready to set out on another bicycle trip to visit the home of a famed poet or author, and—if possible—sleep in his bed. It's his hobby!

Do you know of a strange hobby? Share it with other fans. Write descriptive letter to HOBBY NOBBING, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In what sport would a carpet drive occur?
7—Seven cities claim honor of being birthplace of what poet?
8—What do you call reflux of tide water to the ocean?
9—What cape is at northeastern end of Massachusetts?
11—What are toothed implements for drawing together loose material?
12—Port Chester, N. Y., is within boundaries of what city?
14—What would you call mother of a Romney?
15—What is a firework having a brilliant turning fire which produces appearance of a revolving sun?
19—What Hungarian composer was born at Komorn in 1870?
22—Where is Dundalk Bay (abbr.)?
24—Bustle.
25—Mungo Park was first to explore what African river?
26—What is one of most prominent fishing countries in the world (abbr.)?
27—What is first name of Miss Massey, film actress?
29—What was first name of Miss Terry, celebrated English actress?
31—On what day of week was Solomon Grundy christened?

Down

1—If you were greeted with huzzas, they would be what?
2—Sir Walter Scott was author of "____ Roy."
3—What is one of scales or subdivisions of imbricated ornament?
4—Symbol for cerium.
5—What is a fabulous Scandinavian sea monster?
6—What has the glitter but not the worth of gold?
10—Recent.
13—Sweet potato is called what in southern U. S.?
16—Single unit.
17—Writing tablet is what?
18—What is a small finch common in the Old World?
19—Who is a famous slave dealer of fiction?
20—What fictional hero was called by Scott "Lord Byron in a fancy dress"?
21—What is language of the gypsies?
23—What is Spanish for "river"?
28—Ocean.
30—Land service (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

School Gets Contract

When the machine shop of a technical high school was given a "sub-contract" to produce machine parts for a war plant recently, the results were so highly successful that the program is being expanded.

In Lighter Vein

What's That Again?

Street Vendor: "Yes, gentlemen, these razor blades represent the greatest value I've ever had at the price. They are an excellent bargain as you can see for yourselves, and they are guaranteed to last until they're worn out."

Bystander (skeptically): "But will they cut a tough beard?"

Street Vendor: "Now that you have asked me that question, brother, I am bound to say they will not—but that is their only fault."

Qualifications

"You say you've never had any experience selling in our industry?"

"That's right."

"What selling experience have you had?"

"None."

"Have you ever studied advertising or salesmanship?"

"No, sir."

"Then why did you come in here and ask for a salesman's job?"

"I've got a brand new set of tires."

"Why didn't you say so in the first place? When do you want to start? How would West Texas suit you?"—Log Book.

Up-to-Date Fable

News Item—The lowly dandelion may become of great value as a source of synthetic rubber.

Sing a song synthetic,
Pocket full of wry;
Four and twenty dandelions
Baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened—
What do you suppose?
Out came a tire
And a length of rubber hose.

—Olive Carleton-Munro

Daily Quotation

IF WE cannot be a lighthouse, let us be a tallow candle.

—MOODY

Chicken Town's Unique Athletic Club

[Globe-Democrat]

St. Louis, Mo.

After less than four months, the Tiger Shark Athletic Club, organized by a railroad detective to combat juvenile delinquency in the riverside area known as Chicken Town on South Main Street, is going strong, and just about every boy in the neighborhood is a member in good standing.

Detective Elmer Fischer's purpose was twofold; he wanted to keep the boys of Chicken Town from dangerous play on railroad property, and he liked boys. The club started in mid-April, with 17 mildly interested members. Now the membership stands at 60, and it's still expanding.

Industrial plants in the neighborhood have given not only their approval to Fischer's program, but also have helped the club along with gifts of property and materials. The club's headquarters are a converted shack. Sports and other wholesome recreation activities, sponsored by the club, have diverted the boys of the neighborhood from other and less desirable pastimes.

Records at the Third District Police Station, too, testify to the influence of the club. Since the boys of Chicken Town joined the Tiger Sharks, delinquency in the district has decreased about 75 per cent.

Dried Mutton

Dried mutton, served in hotels and restaurants of London, is said to be almost indistinguishable, after cooking, from the fresh product.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Daddy just announced your rubber quota, dear—you may bounce the ball three times today."

Daily Anecdote

Disraeli's Importance

Benjamin Disraeli was famous in literature and politics for the keenness of his pen and sharpness of his wit. This was illustrated in a conversation with a companion as they strolled along the bank of the Thames. Upon being asked the difference between calamity and catastrophe he replied curtly, without hesitancy: "If my opponent fell into this river, it would be a calamity, but if I fell in, it would be a catastrophe."

A Verse for Today . . .

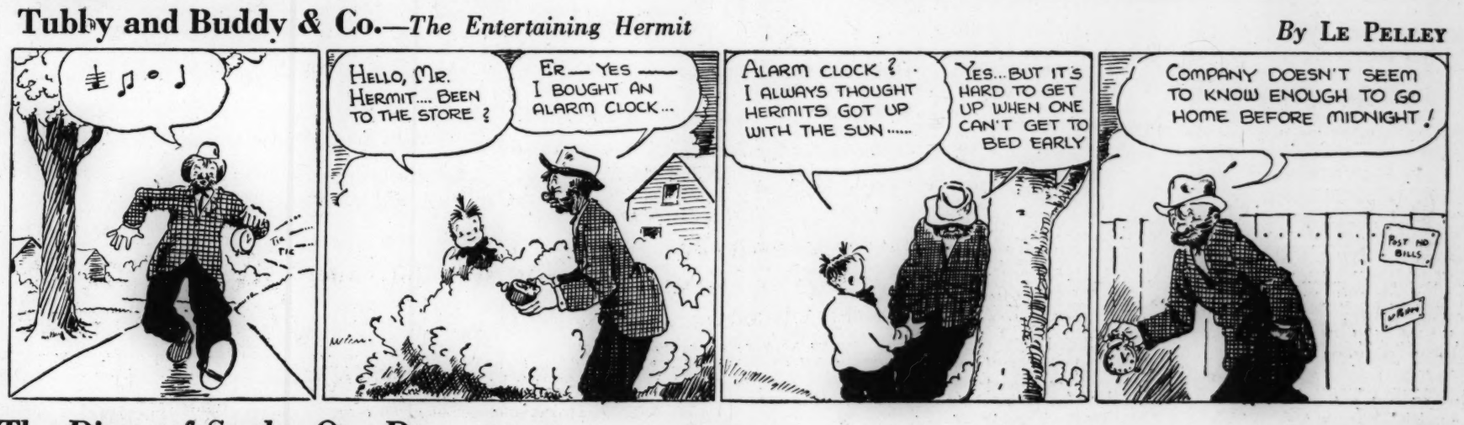
Yet the LORD will command his lovingkindness in the daytime, and in the night his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life.—Ps. 42:8

NEWS ITEM—KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.—JOHN W. TRIPLETT IS MAKING PLYWOOD "SKIMMERS" IN HIS WOOD-WORKING SHOP.

BE UP-TO-DATE Wear HATS MADE OF WOOD GUARANTEED TERMITE & SPLINTER PROOF
THAT ONE'S MADE FROM SOLID RED CEDAR
HAVEN'T YOU SOMETHING IN A 2-PLY WHITE BIRCH ?
I JUST KEEP HEARING THINGS
TAP TAP
AMERICAN RED CROSS
SAW MILL HAT REPAIRING
TAKE A LITTLE OFF THE BRIM AND SANDPAPER THE INSIDE
ALL HATS HAND CHISELED
HAT BANDS HAND PAINTED
RESTAINING & VARNISHING NEATLY DONE
WHERE'S MY NEW HAT?
JUST A MINUTE, HARRY, I HAD TO USE IT AS A CHOPPING BOWL
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Entertaining Hermit*

By Le Pelley


HELLO, MR. HERMIT.... BEEN TO THE STORE ?
ER— YES — I BOUGHT AN ALARM CLOCK...
ALARM CLOCK ? I ALWAYS THOUGHT HERMITS GOT UP WITH THE SUN.....
YES...BUT IT'S HARD TO GET UP WHEN ONE CAN'T GET TO BED EARLY
COMPANY DOESN'T SEEM TO KNOW ENOUGH TO GO HOME BEFORE MIDNIGHT!
POST NO BILLS

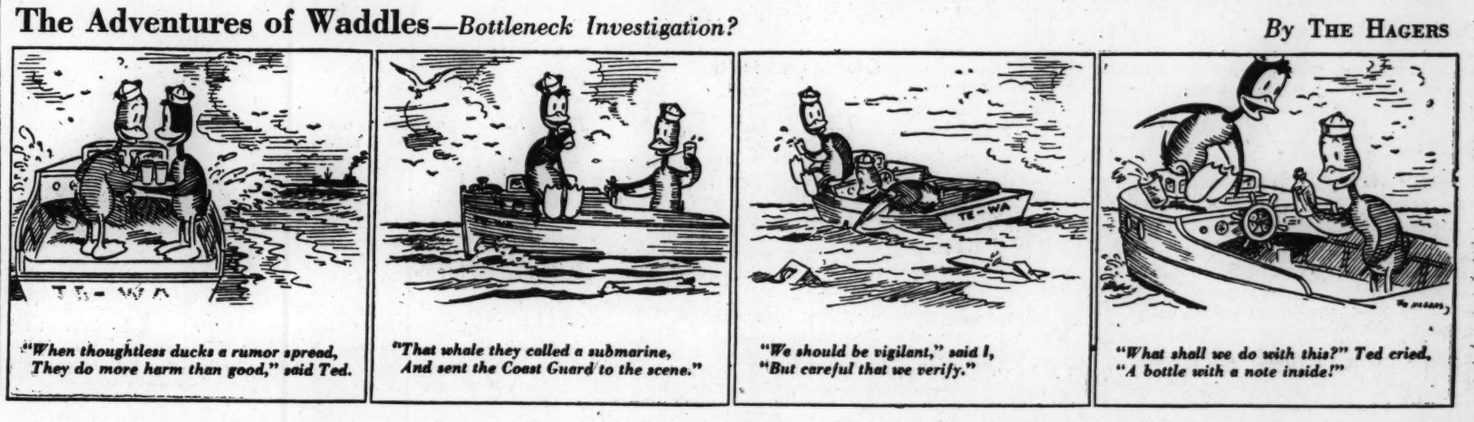
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Whistling in the Dark'*

By Rodgers

It took ol' Togo, Curlz, Shaggy, Sambo and me only a minute to reach Spike's house—
But Spike wasn't home and neither were the bones!
At least they weren't in their usual place under his back porch!
"Of course, he may have shifted them to a safer place," we reminded each other.
But we were kind of "whistling in the dark" if you know what I mean!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bottleneck Investigation?*

By The Hagers


"When thoughtless ducks a rumor spread, They do more harm than good," said Ted.
"That whale they called a submarine, And sent the Coast Guard to the scene."
"We should be vigilant," said I, "But careful that we verify."
"What shall we do with this?" Ted cried, "A bottle with a note inside!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Morals for Victory

Many persons today are expressing regret over attitudes too noticeable not only in regions of great war activity, but elsewhere throughout the United States. At the same time, those concerned with the home front hear a growing protest against the apparent indifference of some Americans toward success in the war.

Less, however, seems to be said about the fact that moral attitudes and the winning of the war bear a close relation to each other. Either because too many fear that they may be called puritanical if they take a stand for a high morality, or because they have not considered the matter at all, they act as if morality, temperance, temperateness, were without vital bearing in military enterprise.

Yet the "fast" living about which there is complaint results logically in just the kind of languid passivity that hampers war effort. When men and women crowd night clubs and saloons and the cheapest kind of theatrical exhibits in a perpetual effort to forget everything, and bet millions on the races, and make existence hideous for anyone whose business obliges him to sleep in hotels, we cannot expect them the next day to be physically or mentally prepared for winning the war.

For some the war is at best a kind of Miami Beach enterprise in which everybody has to come up from the water long enough to give Hitler a spanking, so that he will thereafter let them alone. Hitler would like nothing better than to hear that their number is increasing.

War calls for a great integration of energies, not the lassitude that follows the frittering away of energy. Unless we free peoples are stirred by moral demands, and supported by them, we will not soon win the war against Hitler and his powerful allies. But if we are constantly guided by something that we know is in keeping with the best in us, we shall gain the concentration and the drive that successful warfare requires.

War and the Profit Motive

A lively discussion in Britain has followed a remark made by Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labor, who said he did not believe that profit would be the great motive in business after the war. The discussion derived some of its pungency from the fact that the phrase "profit motive" is one much used by those who are bent on discrediting so-called "capitalist democracy." The term has been used as if everyone who sought profits had no other motive in life but the extraction of the utmost gain from the labor of others.

The desire to get more than one's own share of the world's goods is one which needs restraining. But the profit motive is not different in kind from that which makes a worker seek larger wages. The motive is not necessarily base in the one case or the other. No worker should be content with a wage that does not keep his family in decency, and no controller of a business concern should be content to run it on a basis which does not reasonably insure it against insolvency, and perhaps provide means of expansion. Not profits, but excessive profits are wrong.

It is suggested that service to the community is the alternative to the profit motive. But the two are not necessarily in opposition. No man is likely to be good at his business unless he likes the work for its own sake, and takes pride in the article he produces.

We rightly demand that industry should be something more than a machine for turning out profits, and that it should be designed to provide the best conditions of work for workers and to serve the community by the excellence of its products. In an ideal state everyone would work in the spirit of a craftsman who takes joy in producing something that is useful; but even so it will be a part of his technique to work according to his means and allow something for profit.

The war in Britain has shown that the transition from the narrow idea of profit making to the all-inclusive idea of service is not a difficult one. War industry's profits are controlled. The gas company asks customers to "consume less gas." Railway companies have printed notices: "Is your journey really necessary?" The black marketman remains a profiteer—but goes to prison.

Throughout industry today profit-making as an obsessing motive is being discouraged, and production, though still conditioned by the need to make a living, is quickened by pride, self-respect, efficiency, and patriotism.

Step on It!

Any family that saves all its tin cans for a year and turns them in for scrap has saved enough tin for one 60-millimeter trench mortar. That is worth while. Even one can will yield sufficient tin for a pair of binoculars, or a brace of compasses, or a gas mask. Three tin cans provide the quantity used in a hand grenade.

In 140 of the principal cities of the United States, the salvage of tin cans from households and restaurants will begin soon or has already begun, under the direction of the War Production Board's conservation division.

Experience so far has been that the first month's collections fall well below the expectable normal. About 300 pounds of tin per 1,000 of population is turned in, whereas 1,000 pounds or more is considered the satisfactory proportion.

The problem is to get people in the habit of saving their tin cans and preparing them in the prescribed way for salvage. Once the custom is established, the salvage effort goes along swimmingly, but there seems to be a certain inertia on the part of the public which has to be overcome at the outset.

Somehow the United States must replace as far as possible the imports of tin ore which formerly came from Malaya—more than 43,000,000 tons last year. The need is vital, yet the sacrifice demanded is small—no more than a few seconds of time to wash and flatten a can each time one is emptied.

The Tribune Case

The Federal grand jury at Chicago has absolved the Chicago Tribune and affiliated newspapers of violating the law in publishing the statement that the strength of the Japanese naval units in the Battle of Midway was known in advance to the American forces. There was, happily, no evidence in the actual processes of justice to support the newspaper's cry that it was persecuted by the Administration. William D. Mitchell, President Hoover's Attorney General presented the case.

Despite the Tribune's record of isolationism and its bitter anti-Administration policy, it was, and still is, difficult to believe that it would deliberately betray confidential Navy information. In cases where suspicion of persecution exists, the Government must by all means avoid interfering with the freedom of the press, especially in a war where that very freedom is involved.

It is well to remember, however, that hand in hand with constitutional freedom of the press goes individual newspaper responsibility—to its readers, to the government, to the press as a whole. Doubtless the Tribune—doubtless all newspapers—can gain a wholesome lesson from the incident. For no newspaper can safely print all it knows, or even guesses at, in a war where information can be as vital as gunpower.

"Tubbable?"

Those cheers from the gallery are from the various consumer groups who favor stricter Federal Trade Commission regulation on labeling washable materials. The FTC is now hearing the pleas of women buyers and is considering application of rules that will make labels mean what they say.

Substantial progress has been made in recent years in reducing shrinkage, and in controlling the color fastness of textiles. Especially notable advances have been made in cottons.

But the processes that achieve these ends add to cost. The result has been that while many cheaper fabrics claimed to be "tubbable" or "washable," they were such only under favorable conditions, if at all. Others used the words "color fast," leaving it to the buyer's experience to discover whether they were fast to sun or water.

Uniform labeling, including some specific information as to types of cleansing the fabric is designed to withstand, would certainly be a consumer service that responsible manufacturers would be glad to furnish. Indeed, some already furnish it.

These manufacturers, as well as the buying public, deserve protection from those who falsely label their product. The Federal Trade Commission is the proper agency to furnish this protection.

Of course, there may have been another reason, but Sister, who has a job assembling Army tanks, waited supper the other night till her boy friend could come out in the kitchen to open a bottle of olives.

They often speak of it, but just what kind of berry is it that all these summer vacationers are as brown as?

Our Readers Say—

"Royalties? Ah! Sweet Music"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Royalties? Ah! Sweet Music" would indicate that you are not very familiar with the salaries of all musicians. I am a musician's wife and therefore know.

Your article would lead one to believe that the average salary of a musician is $100 a week, but that would be like saying the income of the wealthy class was the representative income of all the people of the United States. When you speak of musicians in the $100-a-week class, you are speaking of the very, very few.

The salary for a half-hour coast-to-coast commercial broadcast, for instance, is $30 a broadcast. Lucky the man who gets more than one a week to do. Usually, too, there is a two months' lay-off during the summer.

Then take the symphony man. In San Francisco, outside of a handful of first-chair men who make $100 a week or more, the majority get about $65 a week for six months of the year. The other six months they get what they can—a job here and there, which might mean one a week or none at all.

About recordings, the only money the musician gets is what he earns at the time the recording is made. Any royalties from the records go to the leaders, not to the men who helped make the records.

One way of finding out the condition of the music business is to find out how many members a local has and how many of those members have jobs in the music field. The San Francisco local has about 3,500 members and about 300 of them are working at their profession. About 600 of their members are working in the shipyards. It is the first steady job many of them have had in years. The Los Angeles local has something like 6,500 members and the number of members working in that local is very small. If you inquired into the membership of the Chicago and New York locals, you would find the same condition exists.

The talking pictures made the musician the forgotten man.

As to the large salaries some of the union officials get, that is an entirely separate subject and one on which I could say much. It is better to leave what I would say unsaid.

Hollywood, Calif. L. B. F.

Negroes and the Soldier Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The current refusal of the election officials in Arkansas to permit Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary is ill-timed, to say the least. The opposition of certain Southern Congressmen and Senators to granting the right to vote to soldiers who are away from home because, in so doing, it would automatically grant (in many instances for the first time) the right to Negro soldiers to vote, further emphasizes this glaring inequity in our democracy. The American people need to be aware of and to understand that such defiance of our basic law tends to undermine the confidence of the colored Americans in the whole structure of democracy, and I am sure that such instances are being seized upon by our enemies to create dissension and distrust among our allies of other races.

The fight which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Union for Democratic Action is now waging to get rid of the poll-tax qualification for voting and jury service is to be commended, and appeals should be made to the President directly to let him know that the vast majority of Americans do not approve of such undemocratic practices and will support him in any action which he takes to eradicate them. JULIAN D. STEELE

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lot of Barricading to Do

Girls Write Letters, Too

The person who receives the warmest welcome of anyone in thousands of American homes today is the postman. He brings all sorts of letters to the waiting mothers, wives, sweethearts — some laconic and labored, others dramatic and mystifying. Sometimes the censor has cut a neat hole in the page, but usually the boys are very careful not to give away secrets. The other day I had a letter from Christopher Laird, postmarked Sydney, Australia, in May. But it had been written while Christopher was riding in an ox-cart in Batavia, and the pencilled writing was rather uneven. But it was a letter I shall always keep.

My friend who has three sons in the service gets letters from them all—but they cannot tell her where they are. She only knows they are written with love and courage and she answers them in the same spirit.

* * *

But not all the letters are from boys. Girls, too, have been scattered far and wide, trooping forth to Government jobs in Washington, in Kansas, Florida, or Texas—or nursing in Australia or Iceland or Ireland.

I know a young lady who has a job as private secretary at the big naval air base in the South. She writes:

"There is always something happening around this place. This morning my boss came breezing out of the office with the master mechanic at his heels and had me come with them with notebook and pencil. We sped off to the PBY hangar down near the water; the big patrol bombers were taking off on the runways with subway-like regularity. I crawled through two huge PBY's with the Commander, and wrote down mysterious injunctions such as 'mask rudder screw in starboard stabilizer,' and 'repair fwd wbd cover of navig escape hatch.' PBY's are Consolidated patrol bombers.

"It is such fun knowing the code designations. Last night a big camouflaged British bomber came in for overhauling and refueling. I knew it was British as soon as I heard the code designation F5L, which stands for Felixstone in England, whence came the parent model, L standing for the famous Liberty engine. These designations are common knowledge in the Navy and the press knows them, too, so it's no military secret.

"There are fighters, bombers, torpedo bombers, observation and scouting planes, patrol, utility, training, and experimental aircraft, all with code designations on their vertical stabilizers. When a turtle is depicted on the plane's stabilizer it indicates the plane has flown over the equator. On the British plane's fuselage the simple letter E is a sort of decoration—a designation of the plane's record of efficiency in battle practice.

* * *

"The dive bombers are spectacular, formidable, and terrifying even when you grow familiar with all the bristling interior. The Cadets call them Hell Divers. They carry bombs of 1,000 and 2,000 pounds which they discharge at their targets, diving from 20,000 down to 1,000 feet at 400 miles an hour. This is actual performance records; I saw them just this morning. They execute this screeching plunge with the sun behind them to baffle anti-aircraft fire. When the bomb is discharged, the PBY sweeps enemy deck and gun crews with machine-gun fire.

"I love the life here, in spite of heat and overwork. I feel I have a place to fill behind the scenes. I wouldn't give up my job for anything. College was fun, but this is great!"

Yes, girls can write of adventures, too!

INES MACAULAY

North . . South . . East . . West

Labor Faces a Challenge

By Frank L. Perrin

The responsibility, after all has been said in discussions of the problem posed by labor-union domination of vital war industries, rests finally with the individual members of these unions. Probably many workers have been coerced into joining them. It is not denied that compliance with labor leaders' imposed rules, the most unbending and drastic of which is the initial payment of a membership fee, has, in many instances, discouraged the willing enlistment of workers in productive industries essential to the preparation for offensive and defensive war activity.

Official Washington has, until recently, dealt with a gloved hand in the almost apologetic effort to find a method of placating the overlords of labor organizations. Meantime it refrains from depriving them of their influence politically or their rich emoluments wrung from those whose activities they direct and whose power of necessary production they have been able to curtail or suspend at will.

* * *

There has thus been organized, beyond the front or main line of offense and defense, a "second line" until now but passively commanded by those whose authority should be universally recognized and conceded. As in all cases where compromise and even grudging favoritism interfere with just decision and prompt action, there exists, unavoidably, the suspicion that the account stated must, at some opportune time, be balanced. No such suspicion should be allowed to exist in a time of national and world emergency. Labor, organized or unorganized, should owe no debt to any political party or political faction. The men behind the guns are seeking no political rewards.

The American people have been patient even while aware of the ambition of rival labor leaders to assert dictatorial authority over those who have, either willingly or of necessity, come under their direction and complete domination. It has been believed that at the proper time, whatever the existing conditions, the power of Congress, or the authority invested in the directors of the war effort, would be invoked to break the vicious circle drawn around individual freedom of action. But this placidity, this feeling of reassurance and confidence, has been rudely interrupted.

The people have come to be deeply concerned, if not actually alarmed, as the danger of the failure of the machinery provided becomes apparent. The appeal—lacking the effective interposition of administrative officials or the courts—must be to the rank and file of labor itself. Theirs is the opportunity now to prove their loyalty to a universal cause, rather than to those who selfishly dominate and exploit them.

The situation, viewed without prejudice, is one which should arouse deep concern. The power exists, and the authority has been invested, to break every artificial bottleneck caused by jurisdictional disputes or by the selfish demands of czars of labor who are accumulating, for whatever use they may determine, a too obedient and too blind a following of Americans who may, in case of eventual defeat, see their liberties sacrificed on the altar of totalitarianism.

The picture is not a pleasant or a pretty one upon which we are forced to look. Behind it, and without difficulty, one sees the spectre of narrow political conspiracies and intrigues. With the administrative arm weakened or unwilling to strike, and with judicial processes inadequately invoked, what remains but to arouse the loyal forces within the ranks of labor to a realization of their own present responsibilities?

* * *

The temptation may be to blame the courts. The courts cannot act in any case upon their own motion. The initiative must be taken by those whose duty it is to present, by information or indictment, the cause of the people who have delegated them to invoke the power of the law that equal justice may be done to all, and that those accused of violation of the criminal code may be apprehended and punished.

The power resident in the people of a democracy cannot be abridged or its potency lessened except by consent of the people themselves. This we should always remember.

There is real danger when a free people, threatened on every hand, sleep upon their rights. This is the opportunity which the selfish and the predatory have long awaited.

The Wide Horizon

Postwar Balkan Union?

By Norton Webb

When young King Peter of Yugoslavia recently in Ottawa forecast a Balkan union after the war, he spoke with authority. Doubtless no one knows better than he that in spite of the havoc wrought by the Axis in the countries lying in the central and lower Danube basins and the Balkan Peninsula, the over one hundred million people living in them must eventually renew efforts to achieve an ideal long existent among their more liberal elements.

Until the Nazis began their aggression, nine countries that seemed on their way to solidifying their newly won independence from Hapsburg and Ottoman feudalism were looked upon as prospects for a Southeastern Europe regional federation. They are Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, and Turkey. King Peter in Ottawa, however, mentioned Poland as another prospective ally in a Balkan union, indicating a possible change or regrouping of contemplated prewar alignments. With the exception of Turkey, all these nations are today more or less enmeshed in the brutal Axis dragnet.

* * *

Europe's southeastern succession States were, until the war, groping along two lines to protect themselves against ruthless designs on them by stronger neighboring Great Powers like Germany, Italy, and France. These were, first, to find allies among the Powers at the risk of disputes with Balkan or Danube basin neighbors, who might easily see motives of mere self-aggrandizement in such maneuvering; or, second, to build up alliances among themselves to resist the threats or covetousness of the Powers.

The former can roughly be termed the conservative line of policy and the latter the liberal or democratic, which is the outgrowth of the centuries-long struggle between the Christian raja and Ottoman imperialism. The Little Entente, Balkan Pact, close cooperation of some States with France, some with Italy, and others with Russia, during the era between World Wars One and Two reflected these two trends.

Concrete efforts for Balkan unity were launched in 1931 with the organization of the Balkan Conference. The basic aim then, as today, was a free union of the small independent Balkan nations to insure enjoyment of their individual national rights and economic prosperity.

First fruit of the Conference was the Balkan Pact, signed by Turkey, Rumania, Greece, and Yugoslavia. It called for arbitration instead of war among the four, and constituted a joint defensive measure against attacks on their rights and liberties. The agreement also set up permanent machinery for political and economic co-operation, and was hailed as a sound step toward yearned-for Balkan unity. But the pact was, of course, incomplete without Bulgaria and Albania, which stayed out because dissatisfied with the then status quo in the Balkans.

* * *

The first steps required in achieving a Balkan union such as forecast by young King Peter must be both economic and political. Basis of the union or federalization is formation of a customs union that in face of difficulties and possible international hostility must be organized gradually by preferential treatment of certain goods. Economic, social, and financial legislation must be slowly unified and banks of issue eventually act as a unit. Unification of all communications systems must also be envisaged.

Politically there must be common employment of the military forces, and a unified foreign policy with a view to nullifying armed strife and co-ordinating Balkan commerce. Economically and politically these allies must act as a unit vis-à-vis any Great Power, and within a wider framework of international organization. This paves the way for simple solution to economic, cultural and political issues within the Balkan union, with a consequent gradual loss of importance for State frontiers.

A postwar Balkan union will, perforce, follow directives of the Atlantic Charter and those outlined by Dr. Eduard Beneš, in an interview in The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Beneš declared such pacts among smaller Powers will operate "in consultation and cooperation with Soviet Russia in the East and Britain in the West," in conformity to the recent British-Soviet Alliance.

Development of Balkan unity, under these new conditions, will have a real opportunity to widen without molestation, and so contribute to an eventual pact or federation embracing the whole of Southeastern Europe which in turn could be integrated in a United States of Europe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2800, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St. London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.